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M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS. 1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

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REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

The Republican State Central Committee have made arrangements for holding mass meetings at the following times and places in Western Pennsylvania:

At Indiana, September 24; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

At Conneautville, September 24th; Gen. Harry White.

At Tionesta, September 24th; Hon. G. W. Scofield, Hon. C. B. Curtis.

At Mercer, September 24th; Gen. Adam E. King.

At Tidioute, September 24th; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Clearfield, September 25th; Col. Clark E. Carr, Hon. John Williamson.

At Emporium, September 25th; Hon. W. H. Jessup, Capt. C. J. Arms.

At Oil City, September 25th; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Beaver, September 25th; Henry O'Conner, Gen. Adam E. King.

At Franklin, September 26th; Hon. Thomas Howard, Capt. A. W. Norris.

At Pittsburgh, September 26th; Hon. G. W. Schofield, Henry O'Conner.

At Bloomsburg, Columbia county, September 27; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

At Lewisburg, Union county, September 28; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

At Warren, Warren county, September 30; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

At Sugar Grove, Warren county, October 1; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

At Mercer, Mercer county, October 3; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

FIRST EDITION.

ANOTHER FAILURE.

Andes Insurance Co. Gone Up.

The President Believes the Assets Sufficient to Meet All Just Liabilities.

The New York *World* of Sunday gives the facts of the failure of the Andes Insurance Company of Cincinnati, not heretofore known. The *World* reporter on Saturday visited the New York office of the company, and experienced much difficulty in getting at the real status of the corporation. On the office door was posted the following statement from Mr. J. P. Kilbreth, temporary President:

OFFICE ANDES INSURANCE COMPANY,
CINCINNATI, September 16, 1872.

An order has this day been issued by the Superintendent of Insurance for the State of Ohio for an assessment on the stockholders of this company, to be paid within thirty days, to make good an impairment of its capital stock. You are hereby instructed not to issue any new policies nor transact any new business for this company until further advised. The subject of the assessment is now being considered.

In case the assessment should not be called for or paid, we believe the present assets will prove sufficient to meet the just liabilities, unless unusual losses fall upon the company.

If any of our customers prefer to cancel their policies the company propose to pay them return premiums, counting short rates for the time expired, and you are authorized in such cases to appropriate funds in hand, or to draw on the company, less your return commissions. The canceled policies must accompany the drafts.

By order of the Board.

JAMES P. KILBRETH, President pro tem.

In compliance with the terms of the above circular, policy-holders wishing to cancel policies can send them to T. J. Temple, 163 Broadway.

R. B. TREAT,
Agent Andes Insurance Company.

The reporter was referred to Mr. Temple, of 163 Broadway, who, it was stated, was attending to the business of the company. He stated that the report of the Ohio Superintendent on the Andes was unfair. The report is as follows:

ASSETS.		
Mortgage loans		$336,929 49
United States bonds (market value)		268,576 00
Alabama, Virginia and South Carolina and Mississippi bonds (market value)		37,025 00
Ohio, county and corporation bonds (market value)		99,251 63
Railroad bonds (market value)		10,760 00
Collation loans		97,459 38
Hull, and other notes (not indorsed)		60,248 78
Accrued interest		21,029 77
Cash in banks		17,264 67
Agency balances		57,476 52
Office furniture		10,000 00
Agency material		17,406 33
Premiums in August, fifteen days, less expenses (estimated)		34,156 00
Assets		$1,067,283 48
LIABILITIES.		
Balance on book accounts		$3,617 63
Bills payable		5,000 00
Due to Triumph Insurance Company		18,383 00
Due to Amazon Insurance Company		11,891 75
Outstanding claims for loss, viz.:		
Adjusted	$80,295 67	
Unadjusted, estimate by Company	174,472 53	
Add thereto estimate by Superintendent	5,534 56	
Add thereto as adjusted	4,547 87	
Thirteen claims not included in above, estimated by Superintendent	33,208 00	
Total	$298,258 63	
Deduct for reinsurance in Amazon and Triumph Insurance Companies	22,413 97	—275,824 66
Reinsurance fund		974,449 23
Liabilities		$1,289,165 27

Mr. Temple stated that the last item—$974,449 23—for reinsurance was incorrect, as the most of the premiums taken by the Andes within the past year came in before January; for instance, that $360,000 were received in October, 1871. That after January they did little business comparatively. Consequently by this time most of the premiums paid during twelve months are already earned, and no such large figure should be set down as needed for reinsurance. He insisted that so many of the policies will expire in October that, supposing no more risks taken, the liabilities of the company would be found reduced $200,000 if an examination were made in November. The Andes, which was organized July 1, 1870, with a capital of $1,000,000, and has had $500,000 added recently, lost in the Chicago fire $981,000 (another informant says $1,200,000), but could still weather the storm if it had a chance.

The *World* man then visited an insurance expert, who expressed the following opinion:

The Andes Insurance Company was the direct offspring of its President, Mr. J. B. Bennett. Probably the controlling motive in organizing the company was a determination on his part to establish a great rival enterprise to the Etna Insurance Company of Hartford, over whose destinies he had for sixteen years held uncontrolled sway in its western department. Mr. Bennett had established a reputation as an underwriter second to that of no man in the United States. He enjoyed the most unlimited confidence of the citizens of Cincinnati, and when he called for a million of dollars stock on which to found a great insurance company for the Queen City of the West, it was cheerfully and promptly subscribed. The company was conducted from the outset on the high-pressure principle, and it appeared to those of Mr. Bennett's friends who watched his career that he was "going back" on the record of his whole professional life, which had heretofore been marked with prudence and conservatism, as it had been characterized by success. Agencies by the thousands were planted in all parts of the United States, and the company had just got fairly at work, writing immense lines, and doing a very great business when the Chicago fire struck it. The probabilities are that the Andes lost considerably more than 1,000,000 by the Chicago fire. Its true position, however, was concealed, and a desperate course determined upon. A tremendous income of premiums must be secured to offset this dreadful disaster of October a year ago. At first it was trumpeted throughout the United States that the Andes' Chicago losses were but $300,000. About a month later it was admitted that its losses reached $800,000. At a still later date the figure was placed at $960,000. The company never rallied from the blows received at Chicago. To secure the tremendous volume of premiums needed, it was necessary for the company to accept a class of risks out of which great losses grow, and the result was that a seeming recuperation was followed by an actual depletion, and the recent examination of the Ohio Insurance Commissioner reveals the startling fact that the liabilities of the company are $221,000 in excess of all its assets, capital included. And this after a call for another $500,000 of capital had been made, and a subsequent reduction of the nominal capital one-half, so that the capital on which 150 per cent. had been paid has gone out of sight, and in addition to that a liability of $221,000 has been incurred.

HON. JAMES G. BLAINE,

To Speak in Centreville, Washington County, On Friday, the 27th inst.

The Hon. James G. Blaine, the distinguished Speaker of the House of Representatives, will address a Republican mass meeting in Centreville, Washington county, on Friday, the 27th instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Blaine is one of most effective and eloquent speakers in the country, and his brilliant canvass in his own congressional district, in the recent contest in Maine, proves him to be no less popular at home than with the masses of his party elsewhere. The Republicans of Washington county will doubtless greet him with an immense audience.

A Deserved Compliment.

[From the Crawford Democrat, June 29, 1872.]

The Republicans of Washington county have nominated, or, more properly, recommended, Wm. S. Moore, Esq., of the *Reporter*, for Congress. The other counties of the district are Greene, Beaver and Lawrence. We have no information as to the probable action of either of these counties, but if party service, solid personal worth, and general qualification for the position are appreciated, we believe Mr. Moore will be the candidate of the Republicans before the people, and in that event it would only be the selection of a super-excellent clever fellow like Captain McClelland, or one or two others we could name, on the part of the Democrats, that would cause us to regret the success of Mr. M. For a quarter of a century he and we have differed in politics, and yet we have always found his heart beating in unison with the nobler claims of social and personal relations. He is a gentleman incapable of willful meanness, and never enjoys more real satisfaction than when an opportunity is afforded him of to hold his political views in abeyance to the higher obligations that bind man to man, and point out the path of moral duty. The least we can say is that the Republicans of Washington county have reflected credit upon themselves by unanimously recommending William S. Moore for Congress.

A Good Thing for Somebody.

The State of New York has a standing offer of $100,000 for some mechanical motive power that can be used to propel canal boats with increased speed and with safety to the canal banks. As many as three hundred boats have been built by inventors upon different plans to compete for this premium. So far none of them can be said to have fairly earned the prize, though many of them are said to be very ingenious. There is a good thing in store for the man who hits upon the right theory, and put it into practical shape.

RICHARD CURNOS, elected by the Democrats of Schuylkill as county Auditor, but who refuses to be made a tool of the treasury plunderers, has served a written notice on the Democratic county commissioners and their legal adviser, that unless they bring suit to recover money wrongfully appropriated to his use by the late Democratic county Treasurer, he will proceed against them for misdemeanor in office.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Prohibition of Celebrations in France.

PARIS, September 23.—The order of the government prohibiting the celebration in honor of the anniversary of the first Republic, created some excitement in Chambery, Department of Savoy, and disturbances were apprehended yesterday, but the day passed without the least disorder. Gambetta, who was in the city, addressed a crowd of about two thousand persons. He regretted the prohibition of banquets in celebration of the day, but advised his hearers to obey the law of the present Republic, which was now popular.

Cholera Still Raging in Roumania.

LONDON, September 23.—There is no abatement to the spread of the cholera in Roumania. The nature of the plague is epidemic in the extreme, and it is feared it will spread over the entire country. Ten thousand have already died from the disease.

There was a slight shock of earthquake at Shanghai on Saturday afternoon.

Russia's Friendship for France—Fifth Milliard of War Indemnity Paid.

PARIS, September 23.—At a reception given by M. Thiers in the Palace of Elysee to-day, Count Orloff, Russian Minister to France, said that the Czar would not have gone to any meeting the object of which was hostility to France. Count Orloff further said that the Czar had ordered him to formally state this fact to M. Thiers.

The French government to-day paid to Germany 57,000,000 francs, comprising the fifth half milliard of war indemnity.

Notwithstanding the order prohibiting banquets yesterday, an attempt was made to hold one in Marseilles, and the Commissary of Police was compelled to break it up.

The Recent Congress of the Internationalists.

THE HAGUE, September 23.—The address to the Throne was discussed in the second chamber of the States General to-day. During the debate the minister of Foreign Affairs announced that not a single complaint had been made by foreign powers in regard to the holding of the recent congress of Internationalists in this capital. The Minister of Justice, who participated in the discussion, expressed the opinion that the public character of the meeting was far better than secret agitation, and said that the recognition of this fact by foreign powers, was undoubtedly the reason why no objection had been made to the holding of a session of congress at the Hague.

Repayment of German War Loans.

BERLIN, September 23.—The *Borzen Zeitung* says that the news is current on the Berlin exchange that notice will shortly be given of intention to repay the entire amount of the five loans made by the federal government to the German empire as a means for the prosecution of the war against France. The *Borzen Zeitung* adds that there is good authority for the statement that notice will be given for the 14th of January, 1873, but that it will be optional for the holders to present their evidences of indebtedness for redemption on the 1st of October, 1872, at which date additional reimbursements to the extent of one-half of one per cent. will be granted.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, September 23.—Snow fell at Sheffield yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—The steamship China, which sailed on Saturday, returned here to-day, having had her machinery disabled at Queenstown. The mails and seventy of her passengers were transferred to the Calabria, which sails for New York to-morrow. The cargo and remaining passengers will go by the Russia on Saturday.

Caleb Cushing left Nice for Bordeaux yesterday, and soon sails from Havre for America.

Senator Sumner has gone to Paris for a few weeks. He returns to America in November.

BERLIN, September 23.—It is stated that the Emperor contemplates a large reduction of the army occupying French territory after the second payment of the war indemnity.

LONDON, September 21.—The American man-of-war Wachusset has arrived at Portsmouth.

BERLIN, September 23.—The *Kruz Zeitung* denies the truth of the statement that Count Von Arnim has been recalled from the Paris mission or tendered his resignation to the German government, and says that Gontauk Biron, French ambassador at Berlin, will return to his post at the expiration of his term of leave.

Marine News.

LONDON, September 23.—The vessels Bremen, Fusia and Wyoming have arrived from New York.

The steamer Liverpool has arrived in France from Quebec.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., September 23.—Consols for money 92⅞@93; for account 92⅞. American Securities—5-20s of 1865, 92¾; 5-20s of 1867, 91¾; 10-40s 87¼; new 5s, 89; Erie 33⅞.

PARIS, September 23.—Rentes 53 francs 70 centimes.

FRANKFORT, September 23.—American Securities—5-20's of 1865, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, September 23.—Cotton easier; middling upland 9⅞@9¾d; middling Orleans 9¾d; sales of 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 31s@31s 6d. Corn 29s 6d. Beef 67s 6d. Cheese 60s.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1872.

FORRESTER NOT NATHAN'S MURDERER.

Forrester, the alleged murderer of Benjamin Nathan, was discharged to-day, the District Attorney advising the discontinuance of the case, as he had not sufficient evidence to prove the guilt of the prisoner. Forrester was sent to the Tombs to await the requisition from the Governor of Illinois, where he is to be sent to serve thirteen years' imprisonment.

NEWS NOTES.

Judge Leonard to-day granted a writ of *habeas corpus* for Thomas Farrell, against whom the coroner's jury found a verdict of homicide, in having caused the death of two lunatics, on Blackwell's Island.

A motion was made this morning, in the City Court, to set aside the verdict of the jury in the case of three widows who lost husbands by the Westfield explosion. Decision reserved.

The treasury officers from Washington acquit the Sub-Treasury of any blame in regard to Johnson's defalcation. They state that Johnson did not abstract the stamps, but appropriated the money realized from their sale. The brokers with whom he did business have made a clean breast of it.

A call has issued to those favorable to the reform movement in this city to be present at a general conference to be held on Wednesday.

The convention of railroad ticket agents held another session this morning. A committee of seven was appointed to draft a new constitution and by-laws for the organization.

All the Norwegian and Swedish ships in the harbor to-day had flags displayed at half-mast, in consequence of official notice of the death of King Charles. Appropriate services were held in the Swedish and Norwegian churches.

The old North Dutch Church, Fulton street, was crowded to excess to-day, on the fifteenth anniversary of the daily noon prayer meetings. Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler presided.

To-night the first concert of Rubenstein, Russian pianist, was given. Steinway Hall was crowded and the reception of the artist enthusiastic. Selections from Handel, Mozart and Beethoven and from his own compositions were rendered by Rubenstein in a manner which elicited hearty applause from the audience.

BUTLER'S CAREER IN EGYPT.

A Representative Who Disgraced His Country.

A letter from Alexandria, Egypt, of date August 25, is published in the New York *World*, giving what purports to be a history of the career of George H. Butler, recently American Consul General to Egypt, but who left for parts unknown when he discovered that President Grant had sent General Starring to investigate the charges made against him by Dr. Strang, the missionary, and other gentlemen. The charges against Butler are of the most serious character, his conduct having been such as to bring disgrace on the country he misrepresented. It is charged that Butler used his influence with the Khedive to promote or degrade American officers serving in the Egyptian army, according to his likes or dislikes. The cause of the antagonism between Butler and these officers was of a social character, arising from the refusal of the wives of the latter to recognize Mrs. Butler; not on her own account, but on account of the conduct of her husband. This was the exciting cause of his hostility to Vanderbilt Allen, an American officer, a graduate of West Point, and at the time serving in the Khedive's army. In consequence of the refusal of Mrs. Allen to visit Mrs. Butler, Mr. Butler instituted a relentless war upon Allen, which his official influence with the Khedive made it easy for him to prosecute.

His private character was so bad, his gambling and profligacy a matter of so much notoriety, that admission to the society of foreign representatives, known as the Consular Club, was refused him. Americans visiting Egypt were compelled to seek protection under foreign flags, so utterly unable were they to secure from him proper and necessary attention. Consular agents were removed without law, and, through his servile tool, a Levantine desperado named Strologo, notified that by the payment of a specified sum of money they could be reinstated, which was done in several instances, and the money actually paid for restoration to places illegally taken from them. Others, refusing to pay, were not successful in being reinstated. Butler also secured the appointment as consular agents of persons who were engaged in the Abyssinian slave trade, and who, after their appointments, continued the unholy traffic under the flag of the United States. He received from one of these men a present of four slaves, which he caused to be sold in the market at Alexandria, pocketing the proceeds. Butler's peculiar aversion, says the correspondent, were the missionaries, and he announced it at a public dinner as his purpose to lay a plan to have them all kidnapped, their heads shaved, and themselves sent out of the country as criminals. To the query what he would do when it became known, he replied that he would "fix that all right." The old man (meaning his uncle, Gen. Butler) would get on his knees in holy horror, and perhaps drop him; but, he added, "wouldn't I be the best advertised man in the country for a time?"

So little regard had he for the honor of the government he represented, that he used his office under it to exact tribute from the Khedive, with which to pay his profligate debts. The Khedive, wishing to secure his influence, was willing at all times to help him, of which fact Butler was equally ready to take advantage. At one time, when he was in trouble, the Khedive asked him the cause of his anxiety, remarking that perhaps he could assist him. "No," replied Butler, "it is my private debts that are troubling me." The Khedive answered that he did not wish the representatives here to be troubled with money matters, and generously offered him a large sum of money as a present, which Butler without difficulty accepted.

On another occasion, when dining with a party of gentlemen, the subject of the Jewish religion was under discussion, when Butler, to the horror and disgust of all who were present, loudly asserted his belief that Christ was the illegitimate child of a courtesan, kept by Joseph for the benefit of the Roman soldiers.

The shooting affair which ended the career of this notorious reprobate is well understood here, as was the attempted caning of Dr. Strang by his factotum, the Levantine, Strologo, to have been instituted by Butler himself.

The mails were tampered with by him, and so bold was he in his lawlessness that at one time he deliberately handed an English gentleman an opened letter at a public dinner-table, and excused himself for opening it by saying it was a mistake.

When he learned that Gen. Starring had been dispatched to investigate his conduct, Butler used every endeavor to get him under his influence, but the General was not to be beguiled from his duty. Starring evaded a meeting with Butler by avoiding a landing at Alexandria, entering Egypt through another port. It is said that many facts regarding this man's career were never brought out, even to Gen. Starring, through the Oriental fear of those possessing them of being involved in the affair. A Frankish official is a great personage here, and many natives feared that if it became known that they had testified against him his malignity would be so great that he would persecute them to such an extent that they could not live in the country. There has been a continual season of rejoicing since he took his flight, and it is hoped (above all by all Americans here) that he may yet be brought to trial for his complicity in the cowardly attempt to murder Major Campbell.

AMONG THE SAVAGES.

Blackfeet Indian Agency—New Treatment for Fever—Indian Council—Indian Superstition Medicine Men—Fort Hall Reservation—Indian Talk, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

DENVER, September 11, 1872.

The Blackfeet Indian agency is situated at the junction of the Sun and Teton rivers, in Northern Montana. It embraces a large extent of territory, but the treaty ceding it to the Indians not having been ratified by Congress, its limits and status are rather indefinite. The Indians belonging to the reservation are computed at seven or eight thousand, and consist of Blackfeet, Piegans, Bloods, a few Crees, and mixed bloods. Many of these Indians live most of the time north of the British line, and are never seen at their agency. They have been at peace with the whites for a long time, and any one can go when he pleases with perfect safety into their country, yet no attempt has been made to civilize or christianize them, other than the issue of annuity goods and provisions, except an effort during the past season to teach a few of them a little gardening. Their numbers have materially decreased within a few years. The small-pox at one time carried off five hundred, and the measles seven or eight hundred. Whole bands were carried off within a few days. The treatment was almost sure to kill, and the favorite *attempt* at a remedy when the fever was at its height, was immersing the patient in ice-cold water, or laying him in the snow. When one in a lodge was taken, almost all were sure to contract the disease, and but few recovered.

Cut-hand, the head chief, with the principal part of the tribe, were off to the north, but K-nak-a-pice (Little Wolf), second chief, with his band, were at the agency. Mr. Brunot held a council with this band. The sub-chiefs were Nee-na-stok (Chief Mountain), Nee-na-na-stama (Lodge Pole), and a Kok-so-watsu (Screaming Owl). After Mr. Brunot had opened the council, giving them many good words from the Great Father, Little Wolf said: "I am the head man and will talk for all. I am glad to see all you great chiefs. I have a house like the white men, and intend to live in it all the time. I want all my people to have houses like white men. I mean to plant seeds and farm and raise crops as white men do, and many of my people want to do the same." Mr. Brunot, after expressing his satisfaction with what the chief had said, explained to them what a school was, and its benefits, and asked whether they would send their children. After a consultation Little Wolf said they all would send their children. Before the council closed, Mr. Brunot told them of the Christian religion, and that he hoped soon a missionary would come among them and teach them about the white man's God. Col. Viall, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Major Armitage, their agent, made speeches, after which the council closed.

The Piegans have few superstitions. The habits of destroying the tepes and clothing of the dead, giving away their property, killing horses and the friends cutting off joints and gashing themselves with knives is universal. During the present year they have begun to bury their dead; heretofore they have been placed on trees. The Piegan who dies goes away off to the high butte, and his favorite horse goes with him, and for that purpose is killed as soon as the Indian dies. Their big medicine men were Bad Road and North Chief, but both are dead, and no *big medicines* are left. To make a medicine man the aspirant sleeps on a scaffold of poles, without food until the Great Spirit tells him what is good medicine. Sometimes they remain as long as eight or ten days before the secret is given them. K-mak-a-pice gave your correspondent some "good medicine" in the shape of otter's skin, prepared for the purpose, and all that was necessary to be a medicine man was to know how to use it, so he went to a medicine man to learn. The interpreter explained that he was from the Great Father, and that, in an Indian's eyes, makes "a big chief," so the medicine man brought out his medicine outfit, and made as though he would show it, but it *would* not come open, and the more he tried to show it, the more he could not, and finally he gave it up. So your correspondent is not a big medicine man.

It is hoped something in a religious way will at once be done for this estray people. This agency, as well as the Crow agency, is assigned to the Methodist Episcopal church, and it has the naming of the agent, who has the appointing of all employees and the expenditure of all the appropriations made for them. Live, earnest Christian men ought to be sent. What is needed at all the agencies, unless they are already there, are Christian agents, physicians, school teachers, carpenters, blacksmiths, farmers, and laborers, and, most of all, Christian women with their refining influence. The government pays fair salaries to all employees, and no better field for usefulness is open.

At one o'clock we left the agency; drove to Fort Shaw, thirty-eight miles, by five, and arrived in Helena, eighty miles, at noon the next day.

After spending a few days in Helena, we started south by stage, and in three days reached Fort Hall, the agency of the Western Shoshonee and Bannock Indians. The nights *en route* were as beautiful as could have been desired, and gave us a good opportunity for "star gazing" in a high latitude. We never saw the heavens so brilliantly studded with the brightest of stars, and do not wonder that the shepherds on the plains in the olden time divided them into constellations, and knew each star by name.

The Fort Hall reservation is quite a large one, but much of the country is of no value, being alkali desert and sage bush plains, destitute of water, and at an altitude of five thousand to eight thousand feet. At the agency, the best part of the reservation, there was quite a severe frost during the present season, on the 10th and 20th of July; in fact, there is frost every month during the summer. There is neither fish nor game on the reservation, and the Indians have to go long distances, and remain away for months from their agency, to procure the necessaries of life. The Indians belonging to the agency number about two thousand, and for fifteen years they have been at peace with the whites, and any one could go with perfect safety through any part of their country. They all express a willingness to work, and we saw some fifty at work in the harvest field, over half of whom received no pay, except the stray heads of wheat they gathered from the ground. Some twenty-five, some of them old men, are regularly employed, and work as steady as the same number of whites would do. This fact disproves the assertion so often made that adult Indians cannot be taught to work. The agent said he could have five hundred of the men at work all season if he needed them. They do all the labor of the agency farm, some two hundred acres, with one farmer to direct them. Many of the Indians speak English, and in our intercourse with them they did all the interpreting.

Mr. Brunot had a long talk with Captain Jim, the chief, Po-ca-tello, Sandy, Otter-Beard and Ty-ee, sub-chiefs, and in the afternoon held a council with all the Indians. Mr. Brunot told them how glad the Great Father (the President) would be when he told him that he had seen their farms and had felt their hands hardened by work. He gave them many words of counsel and encouragement; told them what a school was, and that one would, he hoped, soon be started among them, and asked them all to send their children.

Captain Jim said: "I want to stay on the reservation always, and do not wish to go away, as many of the Indians do. I want to work here. I have a good heart and talk good to the white man. I want to do as the white men do. I tell my people to stay here and work, and not go away. Washington (the President) writes to me, and I think the words are good, and they do my heart good. The Shoshonee Indians stay on the reservation; they do not steal from the whites. I keep my Indians here, and I told the Bannocks to stay here too, and I think it would be good if they did. There are many whites on the Boise grounds; it used to be my land, but it is all right for them to be there. They always shake hands with me, and their words are good. Some Indians are bad, and so are some white men; it is not so with me. Some white men drive the Indians away. I do not think there is any harm in it. If some of my Indians are bad I talk to them and punish them, just as you do your boys when they are bad. All the good words you have spoken I have put in my ear and taken into my heart. Some of the Indians are bad and ought to be kept here."

Mr. Brunot—"You chiefs ought to wear clothes like white men. You raise potatoes and work like white men."

Captain Jim—"Do you think the chiefs ought to wear coats?"

Mr. Brunot—"Little Wolf, of the Blackfeet, Red Cloud, of the Sioux, and other chiefs wear coats, and will not go to war any more. The President wants all the Indians to wear clothes."

Captain Jim—"I would like to see the President. The Nez Percés chiefs saw him four years ago."

Mr. Brunot—"Perhaps some time you may go to Washington. Can you make the reaper go?"

Captain Jim—"Yes, but after a while I can do it better. All the Indians can cut with the scythe and plow."

Mr. Brunot—"Po-ca-tello ought to have a farm and raise potatoes and wheat."

Po-ca-tello—"We have nothing to work with; if we had tools we would work."

Mr. Brunot—"I will ask the President to let Po-ca-tello and his people have a farm and live here."

Po-ca-tello—"If I had a plow I and my people would work; but we have nothing to work with."

Captain Jim—"This is the best place for us to stay. When we are moving about we get hungry, but here we have plenty to eat. When my people go to hunt they find game scarce and come back here. We want to stay here always. We like white men who talk good words to us. I like my people to raise wheat and potatoes; then we have food during the winter. Now that the game is gone, the raising of wheat is good for the Indian, and it is right for us to work. If we get clothes in our annuity goods this fall, it is what we want. We like white people; we like farming, and we want to keep all this reservation to raise wheat and potatoes on."

Otter-Bear—"I like the reservation because we can raise wheat on it, and do not like the country outside that does not raise anything. My heart is good. I like this place, and want to do what is right. I would like to live in a house, to eat the white man's food and follow in the white man's ways."

Mr. Brunot explained to them how other Indians had built their own houses, and again explained to them about the schools, and told them that he would take all their words to the President.

The agent is named by the Methodist Episcopal Church, and seems to be deeply interested in the work of civilizing his Indians. They have never had a school, and no attempt has been made to teach them Christianity; yet, they are only a hundred miles from the Pacific Road, and a daily line of stages passes through their reservation.

On the way down from Helena we had aboard the coach $80,000 in gold, and as "the road agents" frequently demand toll, we had three guards. Your correspondent slept two nights with a guard on either side with their guns pointed out of the coach window and another guard seated by the driver. Last summer the road agents got at one haul $18,000 from this line, and this season, at another place, $4,000, so there is the spice of danger in stage traveling.

From Fort Hall to Corinne and then to Denver *via* Cheyenne was a pleasant trip of no special interest.

T. K. C.

THE ponderous letters A. H. S. do not appear in the last issue of the Atlanta *Sun*; but under the head of "A True Snake Story" the *Sun* published the following, which is almost as able as if it were signed A. H. S.: "Several days ago, a gentleman of this city went out into the country fowling, taking along with him an experienced pointer. After hunting some time he observed the dog come to a sudden halt, and supposing the dog had "stood" a bird, advanced to shoot it. But coming nearer he noticed that the animal was foaming at the mouth as if suffering from an attack of hydrophobia. Upon closer observation the discovered that the dog was the victim of an enormous snake, which was charming it, and steadily advancing upon his prey. The dog stood immovable, perfectly transfixed. The gentleman spoke to it, but it gave him no heed, so completely was it under the influence of the dread charmer. Seeing that the dog was in the most excruciating agony, the gentleman raised the gun and shot the snake dead. Instantly and simultaneously with the shot and the death of the snake the dog fell down perfectly helpless, and to all appearances dead. It revived after some little time, but had it not been for some timely assistance from its master it is believed that the poor animal would have expired with the vicious reptile of whose charm it was the victim."

AT Grenada in Spain, while rebuilding an old house, there were found, a few weeks ago, the skeletons of eight women lying in a subterranean passage cut into the rock. The medical examination showed they must have lain there from forty to sixty years. The house at the time belonged to a wealthy Portuguese Jew named Corne, whose sons occupy high positions in America, and who died in 1849, at Vera Cruz, at the age of 71, the widower of his ninth wife.

THE consumption of milk in Chicago is very large. The grazing lands of Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin here find a ready market for their dairy products. The total amount of pure milk annually received, reduced to quarts, equals 17,964,132 quarts. At the average price, 5½ cents per quart, the traffic on imported milk amounts to the round sum $958,027 a

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Forney Takes the Stump

In Ohio and Indiana for Grant.

Large Reduction in Revenue.

The Legal Tender Deficiency.

THE SUB-TREASURY DEFALCATION.

Rights of Street Processions.

A Murderer Traced Out.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 23, 1872.

Leaves for Pittsburgh.

Attorney General Williams leaves for Pittsburgh on Friday, and will speak next week in Ohio.

Col. Forney Takes the Stump for Grant.

Col. J. W. Forney starts for Ohio to-day, and will speak at Toledo on Wednesday, 25th, at Bryan on the 26th, Fremont on the 27th, Norwalk on the 28th. On the 29th and 30th instants and October 1st he will speak in Indiana at points to be fixed by the Republican State Committee.

Large Reduction in Revenue.

The receipts of internal revenue so far this month amount to $1,833,000, indicating a total of about two millions for the month. This is a falling off from fourteen millions in July and eleven millions in August, and is believed to be about an average of the monthly receipts under the new law, when it is in full, fair operation. Important reductions of the machinery of the Revenue Bureau are likely to be made at an early day, among which will be the consolidation of districts, the discharge of collectors and assessors and other officials, and a consequent lessening of all contingent expenses. The Commission is, moreover, known to be favorable to the system of stamp taxes, covering all the taxes now collected, and may recommend, in his forthcoming annual report, legislation which, by the substitution of the stamp system, will further improve, cheapen and simplify the collection of the revenue.

The Legal Tender Difficulty.

The Comptroller of the Currency will take no action at present, in consequence of Saturday's statement of the New York banks showing a deficiency in the legal tender reserve. That this state of things existed on Saturday is no proof nor certain indication that it exists to-day, or that the reserve may not now be much above the amount required.

The Sub-Treasury Defaulter.

The complete examination of the accounts of Johnson, the absconding stamp agent of the New York Sub-Treasury, shows his defalcation to be $185,000, the whole amount having been taken from the proceeds of stamps sold and falsely accounted for. During the past month Johnson had received a large quantity of stamps which he had not entered upon his books, thus making his accounts superficially correct, and requiring an actual count to determine that stealing had been going on. The remainder of the investigation showed everything correct in all other departments of the sub-treasury, and honesty and fidelity among all the officials.

Baltimore Rough Sentenced.

Plowman, one of the characters that joined in the attack on soldiers passing through Baltimore for Pittsburgh, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the city jail. Judge Gilmore, of the Criminal Court, in pronouncing sentence, said that he was determined to quell the spirit of rowdyism whenever it was brought to his knowledge, and no matter by whom committed. Peaceable processions, no matter what might be their character, should not be molested in the streets; they had a perfect right to parade, and he was determined to uphold them in that right.

A Murderer Traced Out.

Henderson, who was arrested in Baltimore yesterday for the murder of Dr. Merriman Cole, has been watched by detectives night and day since the murder, January 8, and the chain of evidence against him is one of the strongest and most circumstantial. The prosecuting attorney has been directing the case, and a warrant for arrest was not sworn out until he believed conviction certain. Henderson is a printer, and was a tenant of Dr. Cole at the time of the latter's death, but immediately after changed his residence.

Prospective Republican Congressman From Maryland.

Information from the Western district of Maryland, now the sixth, causes confidence among the here, that Lloyd Lowndes will be elected to Congress over the Greeley candidate. He is a young man, a brilliant speaker, and popular in the district with men of both parties, from his connection with several noted law suits. He has a majority of only two hundred and ninety-seven to over some

The Consul Butler Affair Again.

In view of the reiteration of the charge that neither the President nor State Department paid proper attention to the representations made by the American missionaries in Egypt, through the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church, in regard to the scandalous conduct of Consul General George H. Butler, the State Department has furnished the official statement of the matter, which will appear in the *Chronicle* to-morrow. The records show that the memorial of the Board of Missions, asking for an investigation, was received by the President October 25, 1871, and immediately referred to the State Department for action. This Department had already anticipated the matter, and General Starring had, at its request, been sent by the Treasury Department to make a full investigation, and he arrived in Egypt in less than a month from the date the committee from the Board of Missions first called on the President. Gen. Starring's report was delayed by the necessity of a trip to Upper Egypt. It was received in this country in July last, and on the 23d of that month the President ordered the suspension of Butler. The first intimation received at the Department of the expressed intention on the part of the American Missionaries to seek the protection of another Consulate was in a communication of July 15th, 1872, and received August 27th, or more than a month after Butler's suspension. Secretary Fish himself replied to this communication the day after it was received, informing the Missionaries of Butler's removal, and the appointment of a successor.

The Greeley papers are also charging that Butler is not removed, but only temporarily suspended. Under the tenure of office act the President cannot make an absolute removal, but Mr. Beardsley, the new Consul General, is accredited to Egypt with full power and authority of the office, and can only be displaced by the Senate refusing to sustain the action of the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C. September 23, 1872.

RAILROAD EXAMINERS.

The President has appointed as commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad S. H. Kauffmann, of Washington, Thomas Underwood, Lafayette, Ind., and A. C. Sands, Cincinnati, Ohio.

PERSONAL.

Postmaster General Cresswell left here last evening for Ohio, where he will take part in the campaign in that State.

Gen. Cowan, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is expected to return from Ohio to-morrow.

Gen. W. H. Terrell, Third Assistant Postmaster General, goes to Indiana to-morrow, with his family. He will remain until after the election in Indiana, and meanwhile will take the stump for Grant and Wilson.

STATE POLITICS.

The Beaver *Conservative* takes its Democracy "straight." In its issue of Friday last is a long editorial, repudiating Greeley, and denouncing Buckalew for at least passively supporting him. It says, in conclusion: "Even Buckalew, with a good old-fashioned Democratic record, has at last come out for Greeley, for fear of losing a few Liberal votes. Shame on such betrayal of the old Democracy! Buckalew as a Democrat we admire; but Buckalew as a Greeleyite, bah! It confirms what the Republicans asserted—that the Democratic Convention, in nominating Buckalew, sold out to Greeley; and now the disgraceful bargain is being disclosed, we give warning that we intended to fight Greeley and to beat him. We shall make use of all the means in our power consistent with loyalty to the old past which, if now reposing, will hereafter be wide awake. If Buckalew is giving Greeley strength, then Buckalew is an obstacle to be removed. We can notconsistently vote for him if by doing so we will aid in the least Greeley's election; much less if, as the Greeleyites say, one vote for Buckalew will be worth two for Greeley."

The *National Defender*, the leading Democratic paper of Montgomery county, published at Norristown, in its issue of last week, places at the head of its columns the Louisville ticket—O'Conor and Adams.

Ex-Governor Pollock, who has been speaking in different parts of the State, represents the prospect as most cheering, and is sanguine of the success of the whole Republican State ticket by a handsome majority. The mongrel forces are sadly demoralized, and as the election approaches they become more discouraged.

The New Castle *Journal* says: Although the Republican nomination for Congress in this district fell upon a gentleman whom we did not expect would be nominated, we are nevertheless pleased to see that his nomination is well received by the Republicans of this county. Mr. Moore made a very favorable impression upon all with whom he became acquainted, and there is no reason why he should not receive the whole Republican vote of the district.

The Greeleyocracy of Bradford county have nominated the following ticket: Assembly, L. M. Rundell, Joshua Burrows; Sheriff, John Griffin; Prothonotary, M. J. Long; Register and Recorder, Malie Tracy; Commissioner, G. W. Smith; Auditor, R. F. Furgeson.

Letters from Schuylkill county give encouraging news. The Republican ticket there is receiving the cordial support of the labor reform element, and there is every prospect of a victory over the Democracy.

The Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* brings us this cheering news: Our advices from all portions of this Congressional district are of the most favorable character, and assure the election of Mr. Cessna by a decided majority. Franklin county, where the disaffection seemed to be decided, will give Mr. Cessna a cordial support as against Mr. Meyers—the bad record of the latter being such that not only can no true Republican vote for him, but the Democracy will give him but a cold and lukewarm support. Mr. Cessna was beaten two years ago simply because the Republican vote in the district was short over 1,200.

The *Times and Dispatch* says: Our best posted politicians say that the city of Reading will give a handsome majority for Hartranft and the whole State ticket. Of the nine city wards at least five will go for Hartranft, and probably six. We expect, also, to carry half a dozen townships outside of Reading, a thing we have not done for years. Our friends abroad may be assured that the old-fashioned Democratic majority in Berks will be considera

EX-GOVERNOR CURTIN.

He Declares for Buckalew and Reserves the Presidential Question.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes a letter from Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, accepting the nomination of the Liberal Republicans for the constitutional convention, in which he says that "Buckalew's election seems to be demanded by every consideration of individual manhood and of fidelity to the honor and advancement of the State. Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose devotion in times past furnishes the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October for an honest government in our Commonwealth, and meet the Presidential issue when it comes before the people in accordance with my long settled convictions. I cannot consent to sacrifice the great contest for constitutional, legislative and administration reform because a Presidential election is pending. To yield the question would give fresh victories to misrule and make an effort for just fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive."

POLITICAL.

The Campaign in Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, IND., September 23, 1872.

The Republicans assembled this evening and listened to Hon. Jno. W. Pettit, of Wabash, Ind., and M. S. Anderson, of Anderson, Ind. Guns were fired at six o'clock, to bring in the country people, and when the meeting opened a large crowd greeted the speakers. The meeting was very enthusiastic throughout.

An Inebriate Democratic Candidate for Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, OHIO, September 23, 1872.

Dr. A. E. Jenner, Democratic Senator from Crawford county, prints a letter in the Crestline *Advocate* giving his reasons for not supporting John Berry for Congress in the Fourteenth district. He says he supported Berry till within the last three weeks, when, through from various sources, came statements of his inability to refuse liquor when he had enough, and adds: "Business calling Mr. J. J. Kirkland, Mr. Lee and myself to Columbus recently, and arriving there late at night, I found Mr. Berry so completely under the influence of liquor that I do not believe he recognized us. To say that we were mortified and regretted such a state of things is only to state a fact. But this was not named until Mr. F. A. Lesquereux, who is doing business on North High street, Columbus, and is an excellent gentleman, came here on his way West and stated that he had seen Mr. Berry on the streets of the city exceedingly tight. Having told Mr. Berry's friends of this, I determined not to support him, and while I said as little about it as possible they knew this to be my position."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., September 23, 1872.

The Fourteenth District Straight-Out Convention, called to meet here to-day, failed to come to time. There were a number of delegates present, but if they held a meeting the fact has not leaked out. The day chosen was very unfortunate, inasmuch as there is no train on Monday from the east in direction of Holmes and a large part of Ashland counties till 5 P. M. What will now be done is very uncertain. A strong force of Greeley and Brown Democrats were on hand, however, to squelch the movement, if it gave signs of life. These met in the Court-house this afternoon, and with J. W. Littler in the chair, and Frank Ward as Secretary, proceeded to whitewash Berry. Speeches were made by McRiley, Pierson, Curtis, Berry and Bruner, of Upper Sandusky; Jones, of Crestline, and May and Little, of Mansfield. The drift of the speeches was that, although Berry drinks some, he never gets so that he is unfit for business, and that a little whisky don't hurt a Democrat any how.

At the last Democratic club meeting in Crestline Mr. Berry, supported by a large crowd of friends, made a denial of the statements as to his dissolute habits in general, and also the statement as to his being drunk at Columbus, when Dr. A. E. Jenner, who was present, declared that the statement was true, as he was an eye witness of the fact. Dr. Jenner's opposition is boldly carried out and seems to spring from honest and pure motives. It is a matter of principle with him, regardless of future personal and political consequences. It now seems pretty certain that Berry will be badly scratched on election day in some parts of the district.

Democratic Mass Meeting Failure at Bucyrus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, OHIO, September 23, 1872.

The Democratic mass meeting which has been so extensively advertised the last two weeks was very slightly attended. The greatest number in attendance at any one time was not over one hundred and twenty-five. It was addressed by Col. Hinton, of Virginia, who at this hour (8:30) is again speaking in the Court House to about the same sized audience.

Large Republican Demonstration at Urbana, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., September 23, 1872.

Professor B. R. Sampson, colored, of Wilberforce University, addressed the Republicans of this city in the Court House yard, this evening. His speech was an excellent one, able and energetic, treating the issues of the day and his opponents in politics in a gentlemanly manner. Before the speaking a grand torchlight procession of the white and colored clubs made a parade, headed by two bands of music. The demonstration was the largest and one of the most enthusiastic of the campaign in this county.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, September 23, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England on Tuesday southerly winds and partly cloudy weather; for the Middle States southeasterly to southwesterly winds, with increasing cloudiness, and with areas of rain over northwestern portions of New York and Pennsylvania; for the South Atlantic and Gulf States east of the Mississippi, easterly to Southerly winds, cloudy weather, and rain areas. The pressure will continue diminishing from Tennessee to the Lakes, with increasing southerly to easterly winds, and with probably cloudy weather from the southern portion of Missouri to the southern portion of Ohio, and southward to Tennessee, but with cloudy weather and rain north of the latter region. An area of quite low barometer is apparently advancing eastward, toward Iowa and Minnesota, and brisk and very brisk southerly to easterly winds probable for Lakes Michigan and Superior Tuesday morning.

Supposed Suicide of a Stranger Near Crestline, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, OHIO, September 23, 1872.

The body of a man was found in Sandusky creek, about two and a half miles west of Crestline, yesterday, in such a position, with his head down in a shallow part of the stream, as to arouse suspicions that he had been murdered and afterward thrown there, and rumors prevailed that sundry marks of violence were discovered on the body, but a *post mortem* examination revealed no injuries of any kind, and the conclusion was reached that it was a case of suicide, or possibly of accidental drowning. The body had the appearance of having been in the water about twenty-four hours. On the person of the deceased were found a railroad ticket from Albany, New York, to Cincinnati Ohio, a baggage check, some keys, about four dollars in money, and some letters in German, which indicated that his name was August Maynard. He was well dressed, and apparently thirty-five years of age. The authorities of Crestline, after holding an inquest, buried him to-day.

Steam Flouring Mill, &c., at Parnassus, Pa., Destroyed by Fire.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARNASSUS, PA., September 24, 1872.

The steam flouring mill at this place, owned by Chapman, Bryson & Co., was destroyed by fire Friday night. Loss $15,000; insurance $6,500. A carpenter shop and lumber yard, owned by R. R. Armstrong, were also destroyed. Loss $1,000; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Accidentally Shot Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., September 23, 1872.

Quite a serious accident occurred here this afternoon. The son of W. A. Wiley, Esq., while in the act of climbing over a fence with a gun in his hand, had the contents discharged into his shoulder, tearing out a large piece of flesh, besides burning his face badly. It is thought the wound will not prove fatal.

Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Convention.

ALBANY, N. Y., September 23.—At a meeting of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' International Convention to-day the Committee on General Good reported in favor of the admission of boiler makers; in favor of the adoption of the form of travelling card proposed in the President's message; suggesting the issue of a proclamation of amnesty, to include suspended members of subordinate unions, together with members of disbanded unions, on condition that they pay six months' dues in advance; and also in favor of making the organization oath-bound.

Death from Apoplexy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., September 23, 1872.

An old farmer by the name of Ruff, residing a few miles from this place, who came to town this afternoon in apparent good health, was taken with apoplexy and died in about four hours.

Narrow Escape from Drowning in a Privy Vault.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

RICHMOND, IND., September 23, 1872.

Yesterday evening a young lady residing near the depot was precipitated into the vault of a privy and submerged as deep as her neck, only saving herself by catching a rafter. Her father was fortunately near and succeeded in rescuing her. The accident was caused by the floor giving away.

Serious Fire at Osceola, Pa.

ELMIRA, N. Y., September 23.—This morning a fire occurred at Oseola, Pa., totally destroying two million feet of pine lumber and half a million feet hemlock, owned by Walker & Lathrop, of Corning. Loss $40,000; insurance $25,000. The fire was caused by lightning.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The torpedo boat, launched at the Brooklyn navy yard three weeks ago, suddenly sank on Friday, after the officers had been making experiments. Three mechanics were on board, and after two hours work the boat was raised, and the men found alive, the compressed air with which the vessel is supported not being exhausted. Naval Constructor Delano has condemned the vessel.

Napoleon Hill, of the firm of Hill, Fountaine & Co., was elected President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

Myers' new opera house, the second theater finished in the "burnt district" of Chicago, was opened last night.

There has been considerable trouble of late at the trestle work at the west end of the Missouri River bridge, at Omaha, Nebraska, caused by its settling and sliding the new embankment, and passengers were obliged to cross on foot Sunday and yesterday. A large force of workmen are engaged night and day in repairing damages, and cars will probably cross to-day.

A Helena, Montana, report says that a party of Sioux dashed into the Crow agency on the 21st, and killed a man named Deforest and two Crow squaws, and run off the stock.

It has been snowing at Helena, Montana, since Sunday evening.

A fire broke out in Little Rock, Arkansas, on Sunday morning, in some frame houses, and before it

French Flour,

Made by the new French process, can be seen at F. W. Jenkins & Bro's. Flour House, 255 Liberty street.

Greeley Hats.

Greeley marching clubs supplied with hats at Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street. Send for sample.

The Kentucky Public Library Grand Gift Concert.

Only two more weeks remain to secure tickets. Messrs. Gildenfenney & Hess, the well known booksellers and newsdealers, are the agents for Pittsburgh. They are in receipt daily of large orders from all parts of the State. We are assured by the management that there will be *no postponement*. The concert will positively come off on the 28th day of this month. TThs

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS—*genuine* at $1 per bottle at Clark's, 103 Fifth avenue.

BATHING sponges at Clark's.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.

Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY—AN OFFICE Boy; one who can set type. Apply at this Office.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Moulding Machine, by a Young Man of experience. Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL Housework for a small family. Must come recommended. Good wages given. Apply at 97 Roberts street.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPER—A THOROUGHLY competent Bookkeeper. None but one of experience need apply. Address Box D, Commercial Office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A PRACTICAL Boiler Maker; one who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches. GARVIN & THULLEN, Leetonia, Ohio. 2Ths

WANTED—SOLICITOR—AN ACTIVE, energetic man as Solicitor; city business; must come well recommended and be well acquainted in the city. Address Merchant, Dispatch Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—100 shares M. and M. National Bank Stock; also, $10,000 Allegheny Valley R. R. 7-30 Bonds. GEO. B. HILL & CO., 58 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SALESMAN for a Wholesale Notion and Gent's Furnishing Business; one who has had some experience in that line. Apply to M. HERZOG & BROS., 68 Wood street.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY—A YOUNG Man lately from the Old Country; one acquainted with the Haberdashery Business, and can give good recommendations. Address Confidence, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS—Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED—TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $15,000 on a first-class Mortgage. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 195 Ohio street, Allegheny. tf

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HYDRAULIC JACKS OF the best and most reliable makes. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITE—Situate on River avenue, Allegheny. Inquire of SEIBERT & STRAUB, Real Estate Agents, No. 195 Ohio street, Allegheny, Pa. tf

FOR SALE—AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY'S MACHINE, Set and Cap Screws; Judson's Engine Governors, Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A desirable Residence, well located in the city, 2 Acres of Ground on Wylie avenue, on which is a Frame House containing 7 Rooms. There is an orchard bearing apples, peaches and pears. Address J. W., Lock Box No. 213, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR SALE—A FIRST CLASS RETAIL Grocery Store, doing a Business of $25,000 per annum, situate on one of the best business streets in the city. Stock all new and fresh. Rent of stand low, of which a Lease will be given, if desired, for 3 or 5 years. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 120 Acres, situated one and one-fourth miles west of Enon Station, on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, in Darlington township, Beaver county, Pa. The improvements are a Two Story House, 30x22, containing 6 Rooms, with a large Kitchen attached; Frame Barn, 58x42; Spring of never failing water close to the house. The Farm is excellent for either Dairy or Farming purposes. There is a Milk Dairy now upon said Farm that will be sold with the Farm if desired. For further information inquire of W. B. DUFF, Enon, Lawrence county, Pa. Tus

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THAT DESIRABLE Warehouse, No. 143 Liberty street, 20 by 60 feet. Possession given September 10. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE AND DESIRABLE Rooms, 25x80 feet, on Second Floor, No. 31 Fifth avenue. Now vacant. Inquire of GRAY, FOSSIEL & RESE, 31 Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate in the Thirteenth ward, between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets, with Carriage House and Stable attached. Possession can be given October 1st. Inquire at No. 101 Fourth avenue, or 66 Third avenue. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight Rooms; two Finished Attics; Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c., attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Front Room, suitable for Gentleman and Wife, with Board, at 188 Second avenue.

BOARDING—DESIRABLE ROOMS, newly furnished, with first-class Board, at No. 148 Third avenue. SMW

BOARDING—A LARGE SECOND STORY Front Room, suitable for a lady and gentleman, or two single gentlemen, can be had at 150 Third avenue.

BOARDING—ONE OF THE BEST Boarding Houses in Pittsburgh is the "Young Men's Home," Duquesne way, between Eighth and Ninth streets. While as good board, with as respectable surroundings, may be had there as at any place in the city, all the profits arising therefrom are devoted to the benefit of the poor. Comfortable rooms are furnished, and boarders are also received without lodgings. Good Dinners for commercial and business men can be obtained from noon until half past one at very moderate rates.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

NOTICES.

NOTICE—HOPE OIL COMPANY—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Hope Oil Company, of Butler county, will be held at the office of Dr. Arnold Hertz, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa., on

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH,

At 11 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is desired. By order of the President.

T. W. THOMPSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING—NATIONAL MINE—The Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the National Mining Company, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year, will take place on TUESDAY MORNING, October 1st, 1872, at 10½ o'clock, at the Office of the Treasurer in the City of Pittsburgh. The question of opening a new mine on the National vein, west of the present works, will be brought before the Meeting, by a report from the Secretary strongly recommending the scheme to the favorable consideration of Stockholders.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer National Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1872.

AT AN ELECTION OF THE Stockholders of the

Allegheny Homestead Bank,

The following were elected DIRECTORS for the ensuing year:

J. D. STROUS,
D. W. RIGGS, M. D.,
THOMAS JONES, JR.,
JOHN M. MONTGOMERY,
WM. M. VOGLESON,
W. W. SCOTT,
DAVID MATHIAS,
GUS. LANGENHEIM,
WM. ROWBOTTOM.

Allegheny, September 19, 1872.

September 20, 1872.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ALLEGHENY HOMESTEAD BANK the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. D. STROUS, President.
D. W. RIGGS, Vice President.

CANDIDATES.

INDEPENDENT PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE

FOR SHERIFF,

WM. M. GORMLY,

POLITICAL.

A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will be held

THIS TUESDAY, Sept. 24th, at 2 P. M.

A. H. GROSS,
CHAIRMAN.

MARCHING CLUBS,

ATTENTION.

All Marching Clubs of the two cities and vicinity are invited to turn out and attend the meeting of THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, corner of Webster avenue and Fulton street, at which General SCHOFIELD is to speak. Further particulars will be announced to-morrow.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

Mass Republican Meetings

Will be held at the following places, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 25,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

MONROEVILLE, Patton Township.

JOHN S. LAMBIE, Esq., B. F. KENNEDY, Esq., J. S. HAYMAKER, Esq., Col. JOHN McCULLY will Address the Meeting.

MITCHELL'S STORE, Penn Township.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, Esq., JOHN S. ROBB, Esq., S. P. FULTON, Esq., Col. T. M. BAYNE will Address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.
THOS. MACCONNELL, JR., Secretary.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

A Mass Meeting of the Republicans of

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY,

WILL BE HELD AT

CITY HALL,

ON

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 25,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

HON. J. G. BLAINE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives,

EDGAR ALLEN, ESQ., OF VIRGINIA,

Will Address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.
THOS. MACCONNELL, Jr., Secretary.

GRANT, WILSON AND HARTRANFT.

A Meeting of the Republicans of

VERONA BOROUGH,

Will be held at the School House,

THIS EVENING, AT 7 1-2 O'CLOCK.

GEORGE W. DE CAMP, Esq., Major J. F. SLAGLE, will Address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.
THOS. McCONNELL, Jr., Secretary.

ATTENTION,

Fourteenth Ward Marching Corps.

TO THE FRONT ONCE MORE.

Attend in full uniform at Headquarters, at 7 o'clock, on

Thursday Evening, September 26th,

For Grand Parade.

GEORGE MORRIS, Marshal.
JACOB REESE, President Club.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEGHENY COUNTY REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, (LINCOLN CLUB ROOMS),
Pittsburgh, September 20, 1872.

REPUBLICANS

Throughout the County and all Strangers Visiting the City, are invited to visit these Headquarters.

All Newspapers of the City and prominent ones from other Cities of the Union always on file.

Applications for Documents are invited and will be promptly attended to.

Send Names of Parties to whom to send Campaign Reading.

A. H. GROSS, Chairman.

FRANK P. CASE,
JAS. ONSLOW,
B. C. CHRISTY, } Secretaries. TThs

Grant, Wilson and Hartranft.

A Grand Mass Meeting

Of the Republicans of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, will be held at

CITY HALL,

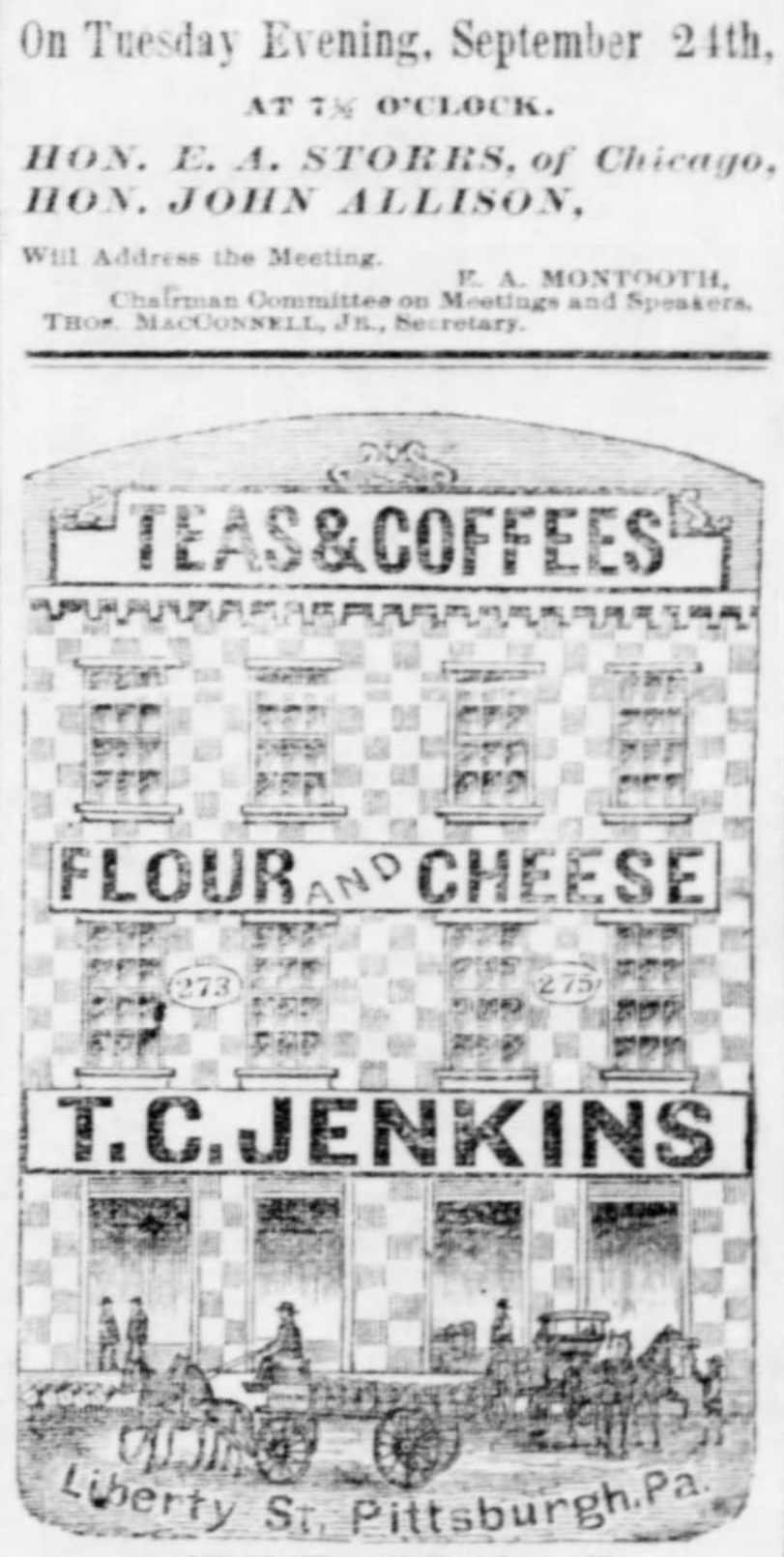
On Tuesday Evening, September 24th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

HON. E. A. STORRS, of Chicago,
HON. JOHN ALLISON,

Will Address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings and Speakers.
THOS. MACCONNELL, JR., Secretary.



THE GREAT

FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.

The Only House that Handles the Celebrated

White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and
Jenkins' Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.

☞ No Charge for Drayage.

Fifteen Cents per Barrel Discount on Flour if paid in ten days. One per cent. on all other Goods.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS

Manufacturing Site

FOR SALE.

One of the most desirable Sites for Rolling Mill, Blast Furnace, Steel Works, etc., in this vicinity. This Property contains about 4½ Acres, situate on the north bank of the Allegheny river, about three-quarters of a mile below the Sharpsburg Bridge, having a front along the West Penn Railroad of 800 feet, and a river front of 800 feet. This Property will be sold at a bargain if called for soon.

SILL & SON,

Corner of Butler and Forty-second Street.

FOR RENT—

TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

No. 54 Monterey street, 7 Rooms, Hall, large Yard, etc. Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire at 99 Arch street, or at Allegheny Mayor's Office.

MONEY TO LOAN

ON MORTGAGE.

$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000, $8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

W. E. TUSTIN
1p 87 Grant street, opposite the Court House.

COAL BANK

FOR SALE.

On the Muskingum River, fifteen miles from Marrietta, Ohio, a Coal Bank in good working condition, and being worked; 200 Acres of Coal, vein 3 to 3 feet 6 inches. Yard for loading into boats, new, well built. Railroad in prospect along the Muskingum Valley. Terms of sale—One-third in hand, balance in one and two years with interest. Address MILLS & EWART, Marietta, Ohio.

FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS—

R. E. SIBLEY, Oyster Packer,

NORFOLK, VA.

SOLID MEATS and SHELL OYSTERS A SPECIALTY. Orders solicited.

ESTATE OF B. A. SAMPSON, ESQ., DECEASED.—Letters of Administration on the estate of B. A. Sampson, Esq., late of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to A. M. Stevenson, residing at No. 218 Beaver avenue, in said city, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested

1872.

HAINES & SHEIBLER,

94 WOOD STREET,

ARE NOW RECEIVING ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Domestics, Cloths,
Flannels, White Goods,
Prints, Hosiery,
Shawls, Notions,

Ever brought to this market. The Attention of CASH and SHORT TIME BUYERS is solicited, as the Goods were purchased at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

GILL & BROTHER,

NO. 113 WOOD STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

Men's, Boots,
Boys', Shoes,
Women's and Brogans, and
Children's Balmorals.

Would call attention of the Trade to our Large Stock of all kinds, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices. Special attention called to our "FORT PITT BOOTS," which have obtained an unsurpassed reputation, and will always recommend themselves. Miner's Nailed Brogans and Lumbermen's Moose Hide Boots. We are Agents for RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated, and Orders Filled with care and attention.

1872. Fall and Winter. 1872.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS AND GUMS!

J. H. BORLAND,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET,

Has just received one of the Largest, Best Selected and Cheapest Stock of Goods ever brought to the city, bought direct from the Manufactory for Cash since the decline in Heavy Boots and Shoes, and will be sold at the Very LOWEST NEW YORK AND BOSTON PRICES. Philadelphia City Made Goods at Factory Prices, thus saving freight and expense.

New Goods Received Daily.

Special inducements offered to Cash or Short Time Buyers. Eastern Bills Duplicated. All Orders from Country Merchants filled promptly, and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and examine my Stock and Prices when in the city. Remember the Number.

J. H. BORLAND'S,

53 AND 55 WOOD STREET.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ARE NOW OPENING

Extensive Lines

OF

NEW GOODS,

EMBRACED IN THE SEVERAL DEPARTMENTS OF THEIR

Wholesale House,

AND WOULD INVITE THE

SPECIAL ATTENTION

OF

Close Cash Trade

To Their Assortment,

WHICH FOR

Extent, Variety and Prices

IS UNSURPASSED.

77 AND 79 Market St,

FOR SALE.

Large Manufacturing Establishment in Chicago, Illinois,

KNOWN AS THE

Chicago Water and Gas Pipe Co

PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned for the entire property covering 86 years lease of ground, 161 feet on West Washington street, by 126 feet on Clinton street, and 17 years lease of 42 feet on Clinton street adjoining; a substantial three story and basement brick building, 161x168 feet, with all the machinery, tools, patterns and appurtenances of a cast iron, water and gas pipe foundry of 40 tons capacity per day, a foundry for miscellaneous work of 10 tons capacity per day; machine shop, blacksmith shop and an extensive brass shop. The property occupies the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, the very heart of the city, the prospective growth and demands of which are greater than at any time in its history. An opportunity rarely presented for investment and permanent business is offered in this property. The ownership is among numerous stockholders who have formally decided to sell.

A. G. CLARK, Managing Director,
50 West Washington street, Chicago, Ill.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS

BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS

WHOLESALE AT

W. A. BUNTING'S

STENCIL ROOMS,

1p 184 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

Applications for the position of CASHIER will be received by the Directors of the Allegheny Homestead Bank to the 30TH INST. None but those of experience and good reference need apply. Address

J. D. STROUS, President,
134 Juniata street, Allegheny City, Pa.

DR. W. F. FUNDENBERG,

DENTIST,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER

1720,

LONDON

ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Total Funds (Gold)..........$13,234,425
Fire Assets (Gold).......... 5,064,000

Incorporated 1794.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
LOSSES PAID EXCEED $10,500,000.

FOR POLICIES FROM THE ABOVE COMPANIES APPLY TO

GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

LINDSAY,
STERRIT
& EUWER,

Have a Large Stock of

BUILDERS'

HARDWARE

Comprising a Complete Assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE suitable for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches and Public Buildings, Barns, Outbuildings, &c., &c., Bought PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCES, and now offered at

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,

311 LIBERTY STREET,

1p Opposite the Head of Smithfield street.

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS

White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS

Pure White Lead.......................... 91 parts
Linseed Oil................................ 9 "
100

$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

SECKEL PEARS, SECKEL PEARS.

We have a large lot of this delicious Fruit ready for sale. Parties supplied with select Pears for Preserving from the

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES,

AT STAND No. 4, MARKET STREET.

JAMES WARDROP.

FINE CHROMO GIVEN AWAY!

Entitled "WASHING DAY."

This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.

The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

44 Smithfield Street.

HENRY FARNAN,

Engine Builder and Machinist.

NEW AND SECOND HAND ENGINES, from 5 to 50 horse power, always on hand.

96 LACOCK ST., Allegheny, Pa.

General Repairing promptly attended to. TThs

REMOVAL.

C. BEGGS

Will announce to her friends and the public in general

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER, 24, 1872.

CAMPAIGN EXTRA.

HARTRANFT OR BUCKALEW.

READING FOR THE ISSUE.

The Campaign Extra COMMERCIAL of last week having been exhausted, another edition [illegible] ow ready. It contains extensive addi- [illegible] of matter bearing directly on the State [illegible] e, carefully prepared, and which should [illegible] widely circulated.

Committees and others should send their orders promptly, as the edition is limited.

Price $1 75 per hundred.

CITY HALL TO-NIGHT.

The Hon. E. A. STORRS, of Chicago, will address the Republicans of this city, at City Hall, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock, by appointment of the County Executive Committee. Mr. STORRS delivered a brief speech in this city, at the ratification meeting held in the Academy of Music, soon after the Philadelphia Convention, and won unqualified admiration and applause. He is a bold and vigorous speaker, full of fight and fire, and pours hot shot into the camp of the enemy with an energy and precision which stamp him as a most skillful and successful debater. Let City Hall be filled to-night, as the speech will be a good one.

HORACE GREELEY is determined to make his measure of recusancy full. Not content with heaping slander and insult upon the ex-soldiers and sailors of the country, in his speech at Pittsburgh, he supplements this outrage by taunting and jeering at the colored race, in his address at Louisville. Now let him assail the patriotic women of the nation, and his apostasy will be complete.

TIMES CHANGE, and men change with them. A few months ago the Democratic leaders in Montgomery county, Ohio, took up a collection to pay the expenses of contesting the enfranchisement of the maimed soldiers and sailors who are quartered in the National Asylum at Dayton. Now, these same men are constant visitors at the asylum, their object being to cajole the veterans into voting the Confederate ticket. Soldiers know well how to value the attentions of the men who kept up the "fire in the rear," while they were battling for the nation's life and honor.

A MOST important matter for our friends to remember is this: that voters must be registered ten days before the date of election. Two weeks from to-day the momentous conflict takes place. But four days, therefore, remain in which this duty can be performed. It is, of course, to be taken for granted that it has very generally been attended to; nevertheless there are always some stray ears to be found at the last gleaning, however thoroughly the field may have been scanned before. This is the work which remains to be done before the 28th instant. Let the scrutiny be made microscopic, so that no qualified Republican voter may have an excuse for not taking his place in the ranks and discharging his whole duty, when the decisive day dawns.

WHY has Pennsylvania been invaded by SEYMOUR, PENDLETON, DOOLITTLE, SCHURZ and half a score of other GREELEY orators? Simply to help BUCKALEW carry the State. And why? Because his election, they believe, will proclaim the success of GREELEY. These men know what they are about. They realize that BUCKALEW's defeat will virtually end the Presidential fight against them. It is the only true view of the canvass. If there is a professedly GRANT man who thinks of helping BUCKALEW, directly or indirectly, he had better come out for GREELEY at once. His single vote for BUCKALEW will be worth two votes for GREELEY in half a dozen States. A GRANT man who had turned on HARTRANFT in October, it is safe to conclude, might find it up-hill business when he came to appeal to HARTRANFT men for support in November. There is human nature in politics as well as in other matters.

IF General THOMAS had been driven from his position at Nashville, we should have lost all that had been gained in Kentucky and Tennessee by the battles and maneuvers of two years. If SHERIDAN had been defeated by EARLY, instead of sending him "whirling up the valley," the armies under GRANT would have been placed in jeopardy. If SHERMAN had been beaten back by HOOD and JOHNSTON, the whole character and complexion of the campaign in front of Richmond would have been changed. In New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Oregon, North Carolina and Maine, the people of the nation have swung grandly and steadily forward. It is Pennsylvania's turn, now; and there are those who say she will be unable to hold her own—that she will be compelled to change front to the rear, and imperil all that kindred columns have won. Do you believe it?

THE *Post* claims to possess the information that certain GRANT Republicans will either vote for BUCKALEW or not vote at all, and GREELEY and BROWN stock is consequently marked up. On this subject the *Post's* information is exclusive. If it is correct—and no evidence is adduced that it is—then we must have some singular GRANT men among us, for the voter who professes a desire to see GRANT elected and at the same time strikes at HARTRANFT, is about as reasonable as would have been a GRANT soldier in the Wilderness, who, while professing a desire to see LEE defeated, fired on his comrades. One acting thus, when his turn came for asking for support would not be likely to be overrun with volunteers. Some men are bound to reverse all the rules of logic and pursue the course best calculated to defeat the object they profess to have in view. Probably the *Post* has heard of a case of this kind and comforts itself by magnifying it several times.

LET it be constantly borne in mind that BUCKALEW cannot be elected Governor of this State without the help of Republican votes. Unless his managers succeed in corrupting into betrayal of their principles a considerable number of men who profess to belong to the Republican organization, his defeat is already assured. The opposition boast that they have secured the requisite number of recreants to elect him. We believe this to be a foul aspersion of the patriotism and intelligence of the Republican masses of this State. Here and there, perhaps, may be found one whose prejudices, based on calumnies and falsehoods again and again refuted and exposed, may cause him to forget the allegiance he owes to himself and to the great national cause which will swing in the balance of our October scales. But these instances will be very rare. As the day of battle approaches, the heart of the people is kindling to their work, and we shall have—as we must have, unless the fight is to be lost—substantial unity and accord from one end of the line to the other.

THERE are times when success is a bounden duty, and when defeat is a crime on the part of those who suffer themselves to be overborne. This is the moral state of the case in Pennsylvania to-day, with respect to the struggle between HARTRANFT and BUCKALEW. The fiercest and most all-disclosing light which has beat upon the Republican candidate, laying bare the innermost springs of his action, has failed to reveal a single blot; while the most superficial analysis of BUCKALEW's political record is enough to make one stand appalled at its darkness. These are the men between whom the people of Pennsylvania are called upon to choose. Behind them are the causes which they severally represent. On the one hand, that confidence and progressive prosperity which arise from the sense of stability and cosmic order; on the other, a very chaos of conflicting selfishnesses and rashnesses, each striving for the mastery over the other. Which shall it be? HARTRANFT, GRANT and tranquility; or BUCKALEW, GREELEY and constant perturbation and unrest? Republicans of Pennsylvania! choose well.

MR. H. BOERNSTEIN, writing from Vienna to the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, expresses a rather startling opinions concerning the future fortunes of the Jews in Eastern Europe. Mr. B. predicts with great confidence that the persecution of the Israelites, instead of ceasing in Roumania, or being confined to that principality, is destined before very long to break out and rage with ferocity in Austria and in all those countries on the Danube which are inhabited by Slaves. If this prediction is well founded, the subject has somewhat more than a merely sympathetic or humanitarian interest for Americans, as the persecution anticipated is expected to cause an extensive Jewish migration to the United States. In spite of the protests and mediation of nearly all the European powers, the condition of the Israelites in Moldavia and Wallachia is so intolerable and hopeless of change that already, under the auspices of high functionaries of the Israelitish Alliance, a union or society has been formed which contemplates nothing less than the transfer of the entire Hebrew population of those countries to America. In Russian Poland also, and Galitia, the same people, moved by the disabilities and trials of their position, are meditating withdrawal to this country. In Bohemia, Moravia and the other Slavic lands, Mr. BOERNSTEIN says that a general persecution of the Jews is certainly intended; the watchword has been given, and in the Christian population there is no lack of willing heads and hands to obey the signal and engage in the work of plunder. The government is taking precautionary measures, but it is powerless to prevent an outbreak when the time shall have come. Even in Vienna, the journals published in the interest of the workingmen denounce the Jews as the source of all social evils. Thus, among the populace, a public opinion hostile to them is gradually forming, and the process is hastened by the conduct of many Jews who, by arrogance and stupid display of their wealth, render themselves objects of contempt or hat[illegible]. [illegible]adily growing and fermenting among the lower strata of the Gentile population, this hatred of the Jews seems to Mr. BOERNSTEIN certain, before long, to result in an explosion of persecution, the effect of which will be to produce a general emigration of the sufferers to the United States.

MR. GREELEY REVEALING HIMSELF.

A week ago even the most sanguinely hopeful Republican did not venture to anticipate any blunder on the part of the Liberal candidate so decisively damaging to his own political prospects as the blunder, or rather series of blunders, committed by Mr. GREELEY. He was known to be surrounded by shrewd advisers, and was presumed to be amenable to their counsels. This presumption, however, has been proved a mistake, with the result of illustrating the character of the Liberal candidate in a manner equally surprising and instructive. Disbelievers in his fitness for the high office to which he aspires have always urged, as one of the reasons for their disbelief, his notorious conceit and arrogance of self-opinion, rendering him absolutely incapable of submitting his own judgment, however uninstructed, to the judgment of others, however well informed. Now, while there may be positions in which such self-reliance may be the secret of success, the position of President of the United States is not one of them. In an office involving responsibilities so extensive and complicated, success must chiefly depend, first, upon the common sense and knowledge of mankind which guide the incumbent in a judicious selection of advisers, and then upon the humility of wisdom which enables him to follow their advice. In all these essential qualifica- Mr. GREELEY is grossly deficient, as even his most intimate associates have always affirmed, and his conduct and speeches have, within the last few days, established beyond question or cavil the correctness of their judgment concerning him. In view of Mr. GREELEY's conduct and speeches within the last few days, it would seem that every intelligent man in the country must foresee the peril to which the most momentous interests of the nation might and probably would be exposed by his election. As if to revive and give fresh emphasis to the warnings abundantly supplied by his long career as a journalist, the Liberal candidate, with the eyes of the whole country upon him, has anew exemplified several of his most dangerous defects and faults of mind and character. The exhibition has been wholly involuntary; though insane with ambition and literally burning to be President, even in the midst of the stimulating excitement and hazards of the canvass, and with the cautions and advice of wise friends ever ringing in his ears, GREELEY has found it simply impossible to suppress himself. And it is perfectly certain, it would be foolish to doubt that, if elected to the fearfully responsible place of chief magistrate of the country, he would continue to exemplify the same traits with equal fidelity. Advice would be powerless to prevent him from embodying in a message to Congress, or in a reception speech, any of the crude theories or hopeless crotchets associated with his name, no matter how disastrous the effects of the step might be upon the national credit, or how mortifying to the national susceptibilities.

The mere fact that it seems to Mr. GREELEY a right and proper thing to make a personal appeal to the people for their votes is sufficient to condemn him. The framers of the Constitution were careful to commit the election of a President not directly to the people, but to electors chosen by the people for the purpose. No thoughtful citizen can fail to see how important it is that the candidates for the great office shall be chosen on the grounds of their well known character and past career, and that the canvass shall be conducted exclusively on this clearly defined basis. If one candidate may disregard this rule—established by wise foresight and historical precedent—the other may disregard it as well, with the result of producing an unseemly struggle, degrading to the office and perilous to the country. Should this innovation be tolerated, the time may soon come when not only two or three, but half a dozen of Presidential candidates, each obeying his own volition and inspired by his own ambition, may be in the field at the same time, with speeches instead of *pronunciamentos* reproducing the scenes so familiar in Mexico and the South American republics.

If Mr. GREELEY's hostile critics had been employed to compose speeches for his use, the result could hardly have been productions more illustrative of his intellectual and moral deficiencies than the speeches actually delivered by him. The chief difficulty in criticising them is the difficulty of determining whether a particular statement or allegation is made in good faith, and is therefore evidence of the speaker's ignorance, or is made simply to please his hearers, and is therefore evidence of the speaker's indifference to truth. Thus, though Mr. GREELEY is known to be ignorant of history in general, it is really rather difficult to believe that he has so far forgotten the history of his own times as to believe his own words, when, speaking of frequent invitations he received fifteen or twenty years ago to visit the South, he says: "I felt certain always that no gentleman of the South would lay a harsh hand upon me, and don't believe they would have let the blackguards do it." The fact is, his life wouldn't have been safe for an hour in any of the slave States at that time, as he very well knew and was careful to remember. The same forgetfulness of or contempt for well-known facts is apparent throughout both the Newport and Louisville speeches. It is not more evident that he has either forgotten or never knew how Southern people thought and felt before the war than that he fails to comprehend their present thoughts and feelings. To him, it is manifest, the people of the South are mere creatures of his own imagination. If they, or if human nature in general, answered to the portraiture of GREELEY's speeches, the Southern problem would be easily settled. He calls the negroes "ignorant," but that appears to be all he knows about them. Of the complete revolution wrought in Southern society by the war and of the complicated practical difficulties to be overcome before a perfectly satisfactory free society of antagonistic elements can be established on the ruins of slavery, Mr. GREELEY has no conception. It is all plain sailing with him. Make him President and he will adjust all troubles in a very short time, so that soon no trace of the war shall remain. Either Mr. GREELEY, professing to be a statesman and aspiring to be President of the United States, sincerely believes the situation in the South to be the simple affair which he represents it to be, or else he was talking for mere effect, to please his Southern audience. In the former case, he proves himself utterly incompetent to take the lead in dealing with a subject which he wholly misunderstands. In the latter case, he was playing the demagogue. And in any case, his speeches completely justify the estimate of those harsh judges who consider Mr. GREELEY a mere popular agitator, equally indifferent to facts and principles and studious only of immediate effects.

AMERICAN citizens of foreign birth have peculiar reason to rejoice in the ascendancy of the Republican party, and to do what they can to prevent its overthrow. Intelligent Germans especially readily acknowledge their obligations to the party for what it has done to secure them in the enjoyment of their full rights, privileges and immunities as American citizens. Gen. GRANT is the first President who in almost every one of his messages to Congress has directed attention to the subject of immigration and to the urgent necessity of providing laws for the protection of immigrants during their passage as well as after their arrival in the country. He even made this matter the subject of a special message, and initiated negotiations with the maritime powers of Europe, with the view of concluding an international treaty in behalf of the same great interest. It is also well known that he has set on foot special inquiries with reference to the treatment of immigrants. The merits of President GRANT's administration, as regards this important subject have called forth very warm commendations from the press of Germany, and the "Emigrant's Protective Union," a society which has its center at Gratz, and has branches everywhere among the Germans of Austria, lately sent Gen. GRANT an address of special thanks. In this address the contrast between former administrations and the present, as regards this subject, is frankly pointed out. While the slave power, under Democratic auspices, was in authority at Washington, European immigrants on their arrival here were exposed, helpless, to be brutally plundered; on the other hand, the Homestead law, passed by the Republican party, and President GRANT's special message, already referred to, indicate the dawn of a completely new era in the management of the immigration interest. And quite in harmony with these measures are those treaties negotiated with the German powers by Mr. BANCROFT, with the view of securing recognition for the American doctrine as to the right of expatriation.

GREELEY'S DESPERATE BIDDING.

It cannot any longer be said of HORACE GREELEY that he looks both ways; he now faces wholly South, with clasping of hands for those in front, and traduction for those in his rear. Whatever may be the procuring causes of the fact—and it is useless to speculate upon these—the fact itself remains that his recent speeches, beginning with his Pittsburgh harangue and ending with his Louisville appeal, show that he has surrendered every vestige of Republican principle he ever held, and is proud to grovel on his belly in the dust for the support of Southern reactionists. Here, he publicly falsified the publicly recorded events of the day, and aspersed not only the motives of the heroes who helped to save the nation; of the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania, and through them of the great party of order and liberty everywhere; but he also insulted the people of Pittsburgh for the hospitalities they had showered upon their guests. At Cincinnati he made another bid for the Southern vote, half-masked beneath the guise of an "explanation;" while at Newport and Louisville he completed the crescendo of his astounding utterances. In his address at the former place he clothed himself in the very ashes and sackcloth of humiliation. He apologized for the war of the Union; he sneered again at the magnificent gathering of veterans which had taken place in Pittsburgh just before, and he even went so far as to condone the atrocities of the murderer WIRTZ, who acted under instructions from the rebel government, by saying substantially that he did not believe Union prisoners of war fared any worse than captured Confederates. It is said that a GREELEY flag flies over the hideous pen at Andersonville—and well indeed it may! At Louisville he stigmatized the colored race as ignorant, misled and misguided, who insisted on "misapprehending and misrepresenting" the Confederate movement; but he had not a single word of rebuke for the colossal wrong that had kept them in intellectual darkness, nor for the spirit which raves at the sight of a spelling-book in a black child's hand, or a Bible on a black man's table. Defeat is a small matter. Dishonor is a great one. HORACE GREELEY bids fair to cover himself with the "infamy" he asked the people to heap upon him, if he proved recreant to his principles.

ORGANISE LOCALLY.

By this time every county and township Republican organization is, of course, generally complete. But there should be no relaxation of activity and energy on that account. On the contrary, the necessity for tireless and incessant labor is greater now than at any previous stage of the campaign. This, too, is the time when accessions to the party are to be looked for. Timid men, who desire to be on the winning side, will now begin to get down from the fence. Most of them will come over to the Republican party. Let them be encouraged and welcomed. Not a few brave men, with convictions and principles, who have heretofore voted against us, will be disgusted with the character of GREELEY's late speeches, and with the class of orators who have been imported into the State to bolster BUCKALEW's cause. Many of these will range themselves under our standards. Others, who have been blinded by the partisan pepper flung into their eyes by the opposition press, will recover their sight and see things as they are. All these elements possess ingredients of strength. Don't repel or waste them, but accept and utilize them. From now until the closing of the polls every Republican should be not only a soldier to guard his own colors, but an apostle of his cause as well.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS, DO YOU HEAR THAT?

"All eyes," exclaims one of the leading Confederate papers in the country, "are turned toward Pennsylvania, conscious that a victory there will wipe out the entire moral effect of GRANT's success in the whole batch of New England States." Pennsylvanians, do you hear that? All Confederate eyes were turned toward Atlanta and Richmond once, conscious that a victory there would wipe out the entire moral effect of GRANT's and SHERMAN's successes in the whole batch of the preceding campaigns. And all Confederate eyes were turned toward Gettysburg once, conscious that a victory there meant the downfall of the national capital and the triumph of the rebel cause. We know—the whole world knows—what you did on those great battle-grounds which your splendid manhood helped to turn into consecrated fields of humanity and freedom. What do you propose to do in this newer grapple, where, since our opponents have so willed it, the old principles are still at stake? All eyes are turned toward you, they say. Shall they see you fail or falter?

THE American press in general has had little to say about the transfer of the headquarters of the International from London to New York. Somewhat of this indifference is, no doubt, due to the absorbing interest of the Presidential canvass, but for the most part it may indicate the small importance here attached to the movements of the society in question. It is very commonly taken for granted that, with whatever dread Dr. KARL MARX may be regarded by the statesmen of Europe, he can never make himself dangerous to the quiet and order of society on this side of the Atlantic. This view seems to rest upon rather solid grounds. In view of the good wages, absolute civil liberty and unlimited opportunities of success which the workingman enjoys in the United States, he must be very unreasonable if he feels much temptation to engage in conspiracies of a revolutionary or anti-social character. And, as a matter of fact, no class of the American population better than the laboring class appreciate the advantages and blessings of individualism in opposition to all those schemes which seek to sink the single member in the organization or society to which he belongs. In spite of this truth it is, however, not impossible that in the course of a few years Dr. KARL MARX and his coadjutors, operating in New York, may give us some trouble. The society claims to have fifty "sections" at work in different parts of the country—twelve of them in New York city. Their chief, indeed it would seem that their only aim in America has heretofore been to organize themselves into sections, and to draw money from their members for use in Europe. But this does not imply their entire approval of our social system; it merely means that their work beyond the sea seems to them more urgent, and that the time has not fully come for interference between American capital and labor. An authority likely to know intimates that the International intends first to give the eight-hour movement the benefit of its patronage. But if the same authority is correct, the society has utterly failed in this country to secure the adhesion and support of the better classes of workmen, and therefore its patronage may not be of much account. It also appears that Dr. MARX has lost the confidence of a vast number of his members. Hence it is early to feel much anxiety in anticipation of the society's American activity.

THE opening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad is stimulating iron production in Western Virginia and all that section of country which can avail itself of the road. For most of the distance the road traverses a region so rich in iron that it is only necessary to dislodge the ore and roll it down the mountain to the freight cars for transportation to the furnaces. For one hundred years to come no deep mining will be requisite. Coal is contiguous and readily accessible, also limestone. Furnaces are erecting, and the cost of product being small, remarkable profits are made. None of the many iron districts in the United States are so eligible in all respects as this. The completion of the road is awaited with much anxiety, in order to take advantage of the abundant facilities existing.

AT Prospect Park, New York, on Saturday, a three-mile race was trotted, Alden Goldsmith's mare Huntress won, her time being 7:21¼. This is the best three-mile time on record. Thirty-three years ago the horse Dutchman trotted against time at Beacon course, near Philadelphia, making the three miles in 7:32½. This time has stood at the head of the record ever since, until Huntress beat it on Saturday. In 1860 Flora Temple was backed against Dutchman's time, but failed to beat it, her record being 7:33¾.

MR. GREELEY's Pittsburgh speech, assailing the veteran soldiers, is producing a great deal of feeling wherever it is read. At Watertown, New York, Saturday, at a Grant and Wilson meeting, that speech was the topic of remark, and the conviction is now general that very few of the men who fought to save the republic will be found in the Greeley ranks. It is clear that he has made another of those mistakes for which his whole life is famous. Meanwhile Democrats are everywhere grinding their teeth and suppressing the curses they feel the best they can.

A FEW days ago the Bank of Commerce of New York refused to pay two certified checks over its counter, the cashier claiming that such checks could only be settled through the clearing house. The matter was referred to counsel, and also to the banks of the Clearing House. The view of the officers of the Bank of Commerce was not sustained, and the full amount of the two certified checks, with interest and costs, were paid over the counter of the bank.

THE Board of Equalization of the State of New York give the total value of real estate as $1,641,379,410, and of personal property as $447,238,035—total, $2,088,627,445.

BUCKALEW'S CONFEDERACY.

An Official Document Nowhere Referred to by Him.

[From the Bloomsburg Republican.]

The following elegant and *patriotic* letter was nailed to the coffin that was placed at the door of Mr. Richard Stiles during the time that Buckalew's confederacy was established. Mr. Stiles, a one-armed soldier and an honorable and respected citizen of our county, was appointed enrolling officer, and because he did his duty, he was the especial object of their venom. It gives a fair vindication of the loyalty of Buckalew's constituency at the time. We reproduce it, word for word:

Mr. Richard Stiles—Kind sir as you are turned a traitor to the partie to wich you once belonged—in wich you shared largely—but now feel disposed to use all the means to drag your fellow mortols & Neighbors to the place of sloughter for an inferior race of beings, and as you are using all the foul deceptions towards your neighbors—now sir as your principles are of such a venom, and good order in a neighborhood, we Caul upon you to take notice—as Divine Providence is Removing from your Circle, your offsprings to wich none Can be tanted with your principles—who leaves you for another world—we feel to give you strik notice that this Coffin is your sollum warning that you too may leave shortly to meet your offsprings in the Eternal world, share ware you will have Justice done you—for your hypocracy here, you have done that in which you ought not to have done, if you feel disposed to be instermentally in dragging your Neighbors to death, and to leave their beloved wife & Children Rrelations you must share with the same fate. *Rest assured*, sir there is even good sense, which ought to teach you Better. But if nothing will stop your wild Carcer, you must be—look out dear soul.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

FROM the developments before the commission engaged in investigating outrages on the Texan frontier, it appears that immense numbers of stolen hides have been shipped by wealthy merchants of Brownsville and Matamoras to New York and other ports. Twenty-five per cent. of the hides shipped for ten years past, have borne the plain brand of Texan owners, who have not within that time sold an ox to go to Mexico.

THE citizens of Omaha, disgusted with the frequent and apparently useless changes of school books, have held an indignation meeting, and invited a majority of the Board of Education to resign. The citizens of other cities are respectfully invited to copy.

The bakers of Macon, Georgia, it is said, give only forty loaves of bread for one dollar now. This is done to break down an institution that recently started and which sold at thirty-six to the dollar.

The utilitarian hand of progress has destroyed Cumnor Hall, famous by its relations to Scott's novel of *Kenilworth*. The old manse has been leveled with the ground, and its site devoted to agriculture.

The scarcity of water is getting to be a serious matter in the valley of Virginia. Many mills are now idle for the want of water, and others are working on short time. This, too, is at a season when they usually have to run day and night to keep up with the trade.

Father Hyacinthe's example will be followed, it would appear, by a large number of French priests, who, the *Patrie* states, are going to renounce publicly their vows of celibacy. The publicity of the renunciation is the chief novelty connected with the marriage of priests in France. The Paris *Journal* says that in the diocese of Paris alone the average number of priests who marry is from twenty to thirty in the year.

A wild girl is the sensation in Nevada. Wild girls have ceased to be a sensation in the States.

According to the Lexington, Kentucky, papers, the apple crop of that State has never been larger than during the present season. There being no accessible market for the fruit, most of it is manufactured into brandy.

It is reported that a couple of miners have found the long lost, almost fabulously rich Breyfogle ledge, at the head of Death valley, in Esmeralda county, Nevada. The ledge is about one-half quartz and the other half fine, bright, pure gold.

Few people know, but everybody ought to know, that by placing a glass fruit jar on a folded towel, thoroughly soaked in cold water, the fruit can be poured in boiling hot, with no more danger of breaking than with a tin can.

A combined "regulator and alarm" has just been invented, by which the supply of water to steam boilers is fed in amounts corresponding to the amounts evaporated. If the supply is stopped unduly a steam whistle sounds the alarm with constantly increasing vehemence.

A number of old relics of Grecian splendor have lately been exhumed, to find their way into the crowded chambers of the British Museum, that wonderful receptacle for all that is quaint and curious.

The commission to select a route for the interoceanic canal will shortly begin its labors. The results of the surveys made by the government expeditions will be thoroughly canvassed, and the government will accept the recommendation of the commissioners.

A new religious community is attracting considerable attention in Iowa, where its members, to the number of fifteen hundred, are settled. They have purchased about thirty thousand acres of land on the Rock Island and Pacific railroad, besides several mills and manufactories. All property is held in common, and their affairs are managed by fifteen "fathers."

There is a noteworthy celestial globe at Pekin. It is eight feet in diameter, and on it is marked every star known in the year 1650, which was visible from that city. This, together with the bronze instruments of the observatory, constructed two hundred and seventy years ago, are in as perfect a condition and as accurate as when they were first made, a fact attributed to the dry climate of the region.

It is said that the English system of reformatory schools, by which young criminals are trapped and trained before they are developed into manhood and womanhood, has resulted in turning nearly eight out of every ten into honest courses. This is clearly the way to deal with the criminal classes, and though of course it will not absolutely stop crime, it will eventually eradicate that scandal of our civilization—a class which is criminal by birth, education and training.

There is considerable controversy in California as to what the wheat surplus of that State for this year will be. On the one hand it is contended that the report will be 12,000,000 centals, or more than twice as much as in any year since 1865; but the better judgment seems to be that between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 will be about the figure reached.

Egypt has not been neglected by our countrymen abroad this season, and American excursions to the Holy Land are now quite frequently expatiated upon in London newspapers. Brother Jonathan in Palestine is a funny sight.

By lining the bolt holes in wooden constructions with a mixture of grease and zinc filings, a French mechanic has discovered a simple method of preserving iron bolts, the effect of the contact being to galvanize the iron, and thus protect it from oxidation.

PERSONAL.

James Gordon Bennett, the late editor of the New York *Herald*, left a large bequest to his wife, but only upon the condition that she remained his widow. This condition will, it is said, be set aside by the courts. It has been judicially decided over and over again that all conditions in restraint to marriage are opposed to public policy, and are simply null and void. Mrs. Bennett is much younger than her late husband, and may marry again.

A grand Israelitish marriage came off at Philadelphia a few days ago, the parties to the ceremony being Mr. Leon Klein, a wealthy merchant of Chicago, and Miss Annie Schloss, daughter of Mr. H. B. Schloss, a prominent merchant of Philadelphia.

Mark Twain is going to Cuba this fall for his wife's health's sake (Mrs. Twain goes too), and has told Redpath and Fall, the lyceum managers, to cancel all his lecture engagements. Bret Harte will fill his place.

Miss Slidell, youngest daughter of the late Hon. John Slidell, of Trent fame, was married at Boulogne-sur-Mer, last Saturday week, to Baron Pfeffer, of Lucerne, Switzerland. Minister Washburne was present at the ceremony.

The *Catholic Telegraph* remands Pere Hyacinthe to his secular name of Loyson, and pleasantly suggests that Loyson means "cabbage-head."

Prof. John Tyndall, the eminent English scientist, who is to visit this country next month, will remain here six months. He will be the guest of Professor Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He will lecture in all our large cities on physical researches, though it is not unlikely that he will find time during his stay to speak upon scientific education, to which he has given a great deal of attention.

The many friends of the late Alice and Phœbe Cary will be interested in learning that a memoir of them is now being written. Their biographer is Mrs. Mary Clemmer Ames, the talented lady whose 'Victoire,' "Irene," "Women's Letters from Washington," and other productions, have secured an enviable position for her in the literary world.

Moncure D. Conway makes the following somewhat startling statement in a letter from London: "I lately heard that the accomplished and handsome Lady Herbert, a most enterprising Catholic, has been recently entertaining (at the ancient seat of the Herberts near Salisbury) a number of influential and wealthy Americans, some of whom are already Catholics, and some of them in a fair way to become so under her ladyship's persuasive manners and influence. I hear to-day that Lady Herbert now contemplates a visit to America, to be made in the interest of the church to which she is devoted. It is thought, and I dare say with truth, that so cultivated and beautiful a representative of one of the oldest and noblest families in England will be able to exert a more potent influence on society in America—especially that part of it which has a penchant for the aristocracy—than any male missionary. How soon her visit is to be made I do not know."

Virginia City, Nevada, has a strange visitor who yearly visits its classic avenue. His dress, habits and manner excite the interest and attention of all. With flowing blonde hair, picturesque hat and blanket fringed with scalp locks, he walks the streets, a mystery which the most inquisitive fail to unravel; living the life of a hermit in the wilds of the Sierras, with no visitors or companions save now and then a party of hunters who come into his cabin. He is evidently a man of culture, speaking four different languages with fluency. He confides in no one, and curiosity seekers have to be content without knowing his name.

The Marquis of Stafford, to whom rumor assigns the hand of Princess Beatrice, is eldest son of the Duke of Sutherland. His mother, the Duchess, occupies a very intimate and honorable relation to the Queen, as Mistress of the Robe.

Silas Cooper, living near Lincoln Court House, West Virginia, one hundred and six years old, is a candidate for marriage, desiring a handsome, intelligent, and industrious girl of sixteen to take the bed and board left vacant by Lucy Martin, his first wife, who died last March, aged one hundred and ten.

Sebastian Bleile, a member of Napoleon's "Old Guard," died in Erie county on Friday of last week. He served in many engagements, accompanying Napoleon to Russia, and taking the long winter march back after the burning of Moscow. He fought at Liepsig, but was not at Waterloo. After six years' service under the Emperor, he went back to Germany to live, and about thirty-five years ago packed up his little worldly possessions and came to America.

The King of Sweden and Norway, Charles XV, died last Thursday. The deceased monarch was born in the year 1826, and was a descendant of Bernadotte, marshal under Napoleon I, who ascended the throne of Sweden in 1818. Oscar, Duke of Ostragothen, brother of the dead King, will succeed to the throne.

DOES Mystic Island belong to New York or Connecticut? The Connecticut Legislature has authorized certain parties to take possession of it for the purpose of establishing factories, but the island is assessed on the books of Southold township, L. I., as belonging to Wm. L. Brown. The Connecticut people claim the island by a grant from the Colonial Governor in 1664. The records have been examined as far back as 1664, and no title from the crown or colonial government is found in favor Connecticut. According to the New York statutes Long Island, Mystic Island, Gardiner's and other islands belong to New York State; and as Connecticut has not made any claim on Mystic Island for over two centuries, she will have some difficulty in recovering it now.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Governor.
JOHN F. HARTRANFT

For Supreme Judge.
ULYSSES MERCUR.

For Auditor General.
HARRISON ALLEN,

For Congressmen at Large.
LEMUEL TODD.
GLENNI W. SCHOFIELD.
CHARLES ALBRIGHT.

For Presidential Electors at Large.
ADOLPH E. BORIE.
JOHN M. THOMPSON.
WILLIAM D. FORTEN.

For Delegates at Large to the Constitutional Convention.
William M. Meredith, Philadelphia; J. Gillingham Fell, Philadelphia; Harry White, Indiana; William Lilly, Carbon; Linn Bartholomew, Schuylkill; H. N. McCallister, Center; William H. Armstrong, Lycoming; William Davis, Luzerne; James L. Reynolds, Lancaster; Samuel E. Dimmock, Wayne; George V. Lawrence, Washington; David N. White, Allegheny; W. H. Ainey, Lehigh; John H. Walker, Erie.

COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JAMES S. NEGLEY.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
EBENEZER McJUNKIN.

JUDICIARY.
President Judge Common Pleas Court.
JAMES P. STERRETT.
Associate Judge.
EDWIN H. STOWE.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
THOS. EWING, MATHEW EDWARDS, THOS. MACCONNELL, SAMUEL A. PURVIANCE, J. W. F WHITE, THOMAS HOWARD.

ASSEMBLY.
First City District.—HENRY H. McCORMICK.
Second City District.—S. J. WAINWRIGHT.

COUNTY DISTRICTS.
JAMES W. BALLANTINE, HYDE K. SAMPLE, J. D. RAMSEY, A. B. YOUNG, JOHN C. NEWMEYER.

SHERIFF.
JOHN H. HARE.

CLERK OF COURTS.
WILLIAM H. McCLEARY.

RECORDER.
RALPH J. RICHARDSON.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.
ALEXANDER HILANDS.

REGISTER.
JOSEPH H. GRAY.

COMMISSIONER.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR.
JAMES W. BELL.

Half Alive.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of langor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they suffer no positive pain, but they have no relish for anything which affords mental or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and energetic fellow-beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid stomach. Indigestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. When the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function interrupted.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? The system needs rousing and strengthening; not merely for an hour or two, to sink afterwards into a more pitiable condition than ever (as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to), but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer to this question, founded on the unvarying experience of a quarter of a century is easily given. Infuse new vigor into the digestive organs by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but wake the system up by recuperating the fountain-head of physical strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Persevere until the cure is complete—until healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Pure White Lead, Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints of all kinds, Sperm and Whale Oils,
Pure White Lead, Flaxseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnishes, Paints of all kinds, Sperm and Whale Oils,
And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street,

Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly for family use; also Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation.
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No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

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Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store.
No. 84 Market st., corner of the Diamond.

BLACK LEAD, "EAST INDIA."
COCHINEAL, "HONDURAS."
CHAMOMILE, "ROMAN AND GERMAN."
GUM SHELLAC.
ISINGLASS, "AMERICAN."
LICORICE, "CALABRIA."
OLIVE OIL, QRTS. AND PTS.
OIL, ROSE, "PURE."
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George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Corner First avenue and Wood street.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
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NEW STOCK
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FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.
Jas. Caldwell & Co.
Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.
Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
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Building and Loan Association
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Chartered September 3d, 1872, organized permanently Tuesday evening, September 10th, 1872, by electing the following Board of Managers:
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Iniation Fee 25 cents on each share of stock.
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No preferred class of Stockholders.
All Stockholders share equally in the Profits.
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This is the only way in which Borrowers can share in the interest paid by themselves.
Homesteads may be acquired by paying a little more than Ordinary Rents.
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The best and safest way to accumulate money.
A limited amount of Stock is yet unsold, and can be had by calling very soon on Wm. G. McCandless, 91 Fourth avenue; Harry Darlington, 110 First avenue; R. Curry, 2 and 4 Sixth street; G. A. Sprecher, M. D., 299 Penn avenue; or any member of the Board of Managers. For further particulars, and also for Stock, call on THOMAS HINDMAN, Solicitor for the Association, No. 87 Diamond street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,
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CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.
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EXPOSITION!
Dress Goods
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A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174
Federal Street, Allegheny.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
EXTRAORDINARY
BARGAINS.

FALL, 1872
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
McELROY
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54 WOOD STREET
OPEN THIS DAY,
BLACK AND COLORED
Velveteens.
Prince of Wales Cloth,
Fancy Moleskin,
Brown Corduroys,
Drab Corduroys.
RED OPERA FLANNELS,
BLUE OPERA FLANNELS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
IN EASTERN AND DOMESTIC STYLES.
WASHINGTON MILLS
Shawls and Scarfs,
WOOLEN YARNS, &c.,
To which the Attention of the Trade is Invited.

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CHESTER, DELAWARE, COUNTY, PA.
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Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 4th. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Practical Sciences, the Classics and English. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to
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FOR YOUNG LADIES,
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Offers the BEST ADVANTAGES in all English Branches, Languages, Painting and Music, (Pianos new, Decker Bros. makers).
Special Preparatory Course for
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Is delightfully located in the finest city on the Hudson river. Buildings and Furniture NEW.
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TWENTY-THREE TEACHERS,
Unsurpassed facilities in music and the other ornamental branches, charges less than any school offering equal advantages and accommodations. Fall term commences September 10. Send to the President, Pittsburgh, Pa., for a catalogue.
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BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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The next Session of this School will begin on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH.
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For information or admission apply to the Rector,
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Prices of Champagne, (In Currency.)

Ernest Irroy, Carte Blanche		19 50
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G. H. Mumm's Dry Verzenay	Depot in Philad'a	23 75
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L. Roederer, Dry Schreider		23 25
L. Roederer, Dry Sillery		23 90
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Pommeroy Sec		27 75
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Veuve Clicquot		28 00

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IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY WALK LAID.
Work done by us can be seen at 354 Penn street, Allegheny Cemetery, Dr. Reiter's, 315 Penn street, and other places.
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New Dress Goods.
NEW SHAWLS,
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Blankets,
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AT THE LOWEST PRICES, AT
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WM. SEMPLE'S
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SILK SCARFS,
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AT 25 CENTS.
HEAVY GRAY FLANNEL.
At 25c, All-Wool Red Flannels.
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At 12½c, good Dark Delaines.
At 18¾c, Plain Alpacas, a special bargain.
At 18¾c, Striped Poplins, extra wide goods.
At 25c, beautiful Striped and Brocaded Poplins.
At 25c and 37½c, Black Alpacas, extra good value.
At 50 and 55c, Black Mohairs, extra good value.
At 37½c, Heavy Gray Cassinette.
At 11c, Heavy Unbleached Sheeting.
At 6¼c, 8⅓c and 10c, Light and Dark Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
AND MANY OTHER EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS ON COUNTER,
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LIBERTY STREET.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
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Notions and Small Wares.
Largest and Best Stock in this Market, at Lowest Eastern Prices.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
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GROCERIES!
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Old Monongahela Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.
We are now receiving direct from EPERNAY, FRANCE
MOET & CHANDON'S
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WHITE DRY CHAMPAGNE,
EXTRA SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNE,
EXTRA DRY VERZENAY,
Which, with our Stock of
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Make our assortment of FINE CHAMPAGNES very desirable to those desiring GENUINE GOODS at Reasonable Prices. We also offer very old superior Harmony Manzanilla and Topaz Sherries; White and Red Ports; Blandy Reserve Madeira; Blanddnburg and other Clarets; Henkell & Co. Hock Wines; Pure Grape Juice; Sicily, Madeira, California and Catawba
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FINE OLD BRANDIES,
In Wood and Glass; Rums, Gins, Scotch and Irish Whiskies, Cordials, etc., etc., together with English and Scotch Ales, in Barrels and Bottles, all of which we offer at Low Figures.
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STEAM GUAGE
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No. 167 Smithfield Street,
SOLE AGENTS.
Perfectly Reliable.
Written Guarantee with each Guage.

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SILK, FUR AND WOOL
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Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
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And aim at Prompt and Satisfactory Sales.
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Consignments solicited, Correspondence invited.

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BARGAINS
For a Short Time.
We are Remodeling our Rooms and adding to them the First Floor. While we are making this change we will
Offer our Goods Very Low.
Those preferring substantial bargains to modern styles will save money by examining our stock.
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I HAVE NOW IN STORE
ALL NEW STYLES OF
WILTONS, AXMINSTERS,
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TAPESTRIES.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN
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We are Daily Opening New Additions to our Spring Stock of
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SOLID BRUSSELS,
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And COMMON
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We import directly from the leading Factories of Europe, and have secured many New Styles and Patterns that are strictly private to our house.
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23 Fifth Avenue.

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IN
HATS, CAPS
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The Largest and Most Complete Stock
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NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE
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NEW STOCK. FALL TRADE, 1872-73.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clocks
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
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GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard and Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
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Just Received.
A NEW LINE OF
WORSTED WORK,
SUCH AS
SLIPPERS,
SOFA CUSHIONS,
And PIN CUSHIONS,
IN PLAIN, TUFTED AND BEAD WORK.
ELEGANT PATTERNS.
NEW CLOAKS, SACQUES
AND
Fall and Winter Suits.
Waterproof Circulars, &c.
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BANKERS,
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Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and other Securities on COMMISSION.

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NICKEL, BISMUTH, &c.

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BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at
John W. Mason & Co.'s,
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CHRISTY & ROCAP,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Fresh and Salt Oysters,
308 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
All who may be kind enough to favor us with their patronage will receive prompt and immediate attention.
Hoping that our efforts to please will meet with the approval of the public, we solicit a trial.
GEORGE CHRISTY, Formerly with J. B. Taulane.
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A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.
We have Opened for the FALL TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
Table, Stair and Floor Oil Cloths, Window Shades and Paper, Carpet Chain, Cotton, Yarn, Batting, Wadding, Twines, Wicks, Clocks, Looking Glasses, Fancy Baskets, Brooms, Baskets, Buckets, Brushes, Clothes Wringers, Wooden and Willow Ware in the United States.
Our large increase in business enables us to sell at low prices, and furnish the best quality of Goods.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Celebrated American Washer.
PRICE $5 50.
THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN WASHER in all parts of the State.

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RADIATORS
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
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BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA,
Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

BALTIMORE.

LAZEAR BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, Baltimore.
TThs

PROPOSED AMENDMENT
TO THE
Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Joint Resolution Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAS. S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two,
JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth article of the Constitution.

FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secre[illegible] the Commonwealth.
OFFICE SECRETARY OF THE [illegible]
HARRISBURGH, J[illegible] 1872.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them. Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........................DAVID GREGG

Directors.

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J. V. McDONALD, BENJ. SINGERLY,
JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, HARTLEY HOWARD,
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C. S. FETTERMAN, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, September 23, 1872.

While congratulating ourselves on the present flourishing condition of trade, the activity of capital and the general prosperity, it is judicious to keep an eye to the windward, and occasionally take our bearings from the lee shore.

From the merchant community constantly comes the complaint that credits are lengthening, becoming more general, and the healthy system of cash payments and short credits is becoming less strictly observed. It is but an evidence of the overtrading which is growing up everywhere. We have had frequent occasion to point to the condition of our foreign exchanges, with the larger debtor balance against us, as an evidence that we are overtrading with foreign countries; and the increase of credits in our domestic transactions show that we are overtrading among ourselves.

Overtrading arises from the abuse of the purchasing power, which every man possesses in a greater or less degree. "The amount of purchasing power which a person can exercise," says John Stewart Mill, "is composed of all the money he possesses, or due him, and all his credit. He seldom exercises the whole of this power at any one time, but the portion of it he *does* exercise is the measure of the effects which he produces on prices."

That is, *credit* as much exceeds *currency* in in its influence on prices as does the number of purchases for cash. And merchants report the ratio of credit to cash transactions to be rapidly on the increase. We know the currency of the country to cansist of about $700,000,000, but to approximate even to the amount of the credit is next to impossible, as there is literally no limit to its expansion. The whole amount of the merchandise of the country may be sold on credit, under temptation of prospective profits, and re-sold on the same terms, and again, till their value is indefinitely multiplied. We find the same fact making itself uisible in comparing the bank returns at similar periods from year to year, the percentage of loans to capital and deposits being constantly on the increase and the percentage of reserve constantly decreasing. The lines of safe banking and of injudicious extension of credits being drawn in constantly converging directions, they must ultimately meet, or there is no truth in mechanics.

Each year in our local money market the fall stringency is greater than the last, the banks being less able to accommodate the wants of borrowers, and when the utmost limit has been reached will come revulsion. Looking the situation squarely in the face is the only means of averting the otherwise inevitable result.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Evening.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115⅛	115⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅜	113⅜
10-40s	107⅞	107⅞
New 5s	110⅛	110⅛
Gold	113⅞	113⅞
Currency 6s	112	112⅛

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	113½
United States 6s of 1881	111
United States 5-20s of 1862	111
United States 5-20s of 1864	111
United States 5-20s of 1865	111
United States 10-40s	110
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	111
Currency Pacifics	111

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

September 23, 1872.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	113⅞	113¾	113⅞
Canton	91½	....	....
Western Union Tel.	69½	....	....
Quicksilver	43½	....	....
Pacific Mail	68½	68	68½
Adams Express	91½	....	....
Wells, Fargo Express	80	....	....
American Express	66¾	....	....
United States Express	78½	....	....
New York Central	....	93⅜	94⅛
New York Central Scrip	....	....	....
Erie	50⅝	....	50⅝
Reading	....	....	....
Michigan Central	114¾	....	....
Michigan Southern	88⅞	88½	88½
Illinois Central	128¾	....	....
Cleveland and Pittsb'h	89	88½	89
Chicago and Northwest	71⅞	71¾	72¼
Do. preferred	89	89	89
Rock Island	109¾	109⅝	110⅛
St. Paul	54½	54½	55
Do. preferred	75	75	75½
Wabash	69¾	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	94½	94	94¼
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅝	42½	43⅛
Chicago and Alton	111½	....	....
Do. preferred	....	....	....
Boston, Hartford & Erie	6⅞	....	....
Harlem	113	....	....
New Jersey Central	101½	....	....
Union Pacific	38½	38¼	38¼

—Some of the newspapers have been giving currency to a report that there is a heavy defalcation in the Treasury department at New York. Upon inquiry it appears, on the authority of Mr. R. H. T. Leipold, chief of the independent division of the Treasury, who is conducting the examination, that he has thus far discovered deficiencies as follows:

In the general paying teller's cash	$5 93
In the coin receiving teller's cash	3 09
In the fractional currency division	4 14
Total	$13 11

Examinations are yet to be made of the registered and coupon interest division, the internal revenue stamp division and the vaults, and copies of the statements have been called for from Washington by which the books may be checked. The work of examining the coin in the vaults is progressing rapidly. Scales are used by which one bag, accurately counted, is taken as a standard, and the other bags of the same denomination of coin are weighed against it. All the labor is done in the vaults, and by the gentlemen detailed to assist Mr. Leipold. It is expected that the investigation will occupy two weeks more, and it would be surprising if there should not be a still further slight deficiency, but nothing approaching in any degree a defalcation.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	57⅜	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58⅛
Phila. and Erie	26	North Penna R. R.	49½
Lehigh Navigation	39	United Co's of N. J.	123½
Catawissa	43½	Schuylkill Navigat'n	14
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	37	Reading	56⅛

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 24, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market opened this morning as it closed Saturday, steady and uniform in prices. Great preparations are making for the "fall opening," and lively times are anticipated.

Below will be found the rulings of the market, the rates being wholesale unless otherwise quoted:

APPLES—The receipts to-day were light. Choice cooking apples meet with ready sales at $1 75@2 00 per barrel.

ASHES—Common soda ash 5c; refined, high test, 6¾@7c; pearl ash 11@11½c; pot ash 10c; nitrate soda 4½a5c; arsnic 4c; manganese 6c; black lead 6c.

BUTTER—Receipts 72 pkgs. Sales of choice table as high as 25c; but the ruling figures would be 23@25c per pound; common dull sale.

BEANS—Prime white navy are sold at $2 75@3 00 per bushel.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans $1 75; ½ lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans $6 00; 5 lb cans $30 ₩ dozen.

CHEESE—Ohio Goshen 15½@16c; Dairy 12½@13c; Factory 13½@14c; Swetizer 16@18c. Receipts 59 boxes.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales at 19@20c, with the usual advance on jobbing lots.

CEMENT—Beeson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4 00; Eagle $3 00; Johnstown $2 25; calcined plaster $4 50; land plaster $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CORN MEAL—We are reported small sales at $3 25 ₩ bbl.

CANDLES—Market uniform with sales at the following figures: Stearine, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 13½c; star, 14 ounces, 18c; full weight, 19½c.

COUNTRY LARD—Market moderately active at 8½c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $8 00 per case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices: Sugar cured hams 19c; plain shoulders 8½c; sugar-cured shoulders 11c, breakfast bacon 15c; rib sides 11½c; clear sides 12c. Dried beef 20c. Lard, in tierces, 10½c; pails 11½c. Mess pork $15 50. Receipts mess pork, tierces 44.

EGGS—There is a fair demand for strictly fresh, with sales at 22@24c per dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,367 bbls. There is an active trade demand, with sales at the following rates: Penn Mills, fancy white wheat, $8 75; "Our Fritz" $8 25; Rising Sun $8 00; Minnesota Island, $8 00. Rye flour $5 25. Mill rates are as follows: National Mills (white wheat) per bbl $9 90; Pan Handle (Southern amber) $9 20; Morning Glory (red winter wheat) $8 50—the usual deduction for sacks.

FEED—The market rules quiet and prices are unchanged. We quote as follows. Middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 35; shorts $1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 85; bolted corn meal 75c per bush.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and barley for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	88	Barley, sacks	111
Oats, sacks	1,591	Rye, sacks	680
Corn, sacks	341		

The market is firm, and holders of wheat will make no concessions to effect sales. Country millers, are the principal purchasers in the market, city mills seeming fully supplied, and for the present out of the market. Prices remain as at last quotations, with a few fractional changes. Below we give the figures at which sales were made to-day: Wheat—white $1 85; anber $1 80; red winter $1 68@1 70. Oats—old white 46c; new white 43c; mixed 41c. Corn—yellow shelled 60c; mixed 58c. Rye 80@85c. Barley nominal.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices from those previously quoted, which were as follows:

Sugars—Powdered sugars 13½c; crushed 13¼c; Granulated 13c; A 12½c; B 12¼c; extra C 12¼c; Chesapeake extra C 11¾c; Knight's extra C 10¾c; Delaware extra C 10¾c; Chester extra C 10¾; H G & Co B 10¾c; Knight's yellow 9¾c; N O 11c; Demerara 11¾c; P R 10@11c; sugar house 8a8½c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 25, strictly prime 24c; prime 24c; good 22¾c; fair 21¾c; roasted in one pound papers 25c; O G Java 32c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 80c; good 75c; fair 70c.

Syrups—Union syrup 75c; H & E fancy 65c; H & E extra 90c; H & E No 1 55c.

Rice—Carolina, choice, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

Spices—Grain pepper, 23c; allspice 16c; Cassia 50c; nutmegs $1 25.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00 per bbl. Market not active. Calcined plaster $4 25@4 50 per bbl. Louisville hydrastic cement $2 50@2 75 per lb.

ONIONS—Yellow $4 00 per bbl; red $3 00.

SWEET POTATOES—Jerseys $5 00; Maryland $4 50. Demand active.

HAY—Sales baled on wharf and track at $28 00@31 00 ₩.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@80c per gallon.

POULTRY—We quote fair sized young chickens at $55@60c per pair, by coop; old, 75@80c.

SAPOLIO—An active trade is reported at $6 50 per case.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

TALLOW is without change and prices rule firm at 8@8½c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 75@4 00 ₩ bush as to quality; flax seed ranges from $1 75@1 80.

WHISKY—A fair demand is reported, and highwines are selling in job lots at 95@96c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, September 23, 1872.

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union yards, were thirty-two cars, or six hundred forty head. In addition to these there were droves from Washington, Beaver, Butler and Mercer counties, and one from West Virginia, in all some four hundred head, making, with those by rail, not less than one thousand head on sale this morning. In quality the greater part of the offerings were from medium to common, but few good cattle being on sale. The market opened up slow and continued so until about nine o'clock, when butchers who wanted good cattle became more anxious to purchase, and trade ruled more lively on these grades. The supply of really prime cattle was not sufficient to meet the demand, and the prices obtained were fully up to those of last week. Medium cattle were plenty, and butchers purchased very slow, the market dragging throughout. The prices obtained were hardly as good as last week. Common stock was in supply greater than the demand, and butchers purchased at pretty much their own figures. At noon there were several lots of common unsold, and from the look of things we think they will have to go to East Liberty for wholesale.

Bulls.

The number of bulls on sale this morning was small, amounting to only about a dozen head. There was a fair inquiry for them, and prices ruled a shade firmer. Sales were made from $2 50 to $3 ₩ 100 lbs.

Stockers.

The number of cattle on sale to-day fit for nothing but stock purposes was quite large. There is no demand for stock cattle, and dealers find it pretty hard to dispose of their cattle.

Fresh Cows.

The number of fresh cows on sale to-day was rather small. The demand for good milkers is fair and prices ranged from $40 to $65, according to quality, etc.

PRICES.

The following are the prices at which the different grades ended:

Extra 1,400 lbs steers, fine and smooth, $7 25; prime 1,300 lbs steers, $6 75 to $7 00; good 1,300 lbs steers $6 25 to $6 50; good 1,100 lbs steers $5 25 to $5 75; firm 100 lbs steers, $4 75 to $5 25; common $3 50 to $4 50; cows $3 50 to $4 50; heifers $4 00 to $5 50.

ARRIVALS.

Below will be found the arrivals for the week ending to-day.

ARRIVALS.

	Cars.
J. P. Rosute, Bridgeport, Ohio	1
W. G. Major, Barnesville, Ohio	2
B. C. Lecret, Gibson, Ohio	1
S. Johns, Spencer, Ohio	1
Jno. Miller, Salesville, O	1
Jonathan Miller, Salesville, O	1
McCracken & Co., Campbell Station, O	2
J. K. Barnes, Barnesville	1
J. Fordyce, Spencer	1
J. McCreary, Campbell Station	3
B. Bailey, Barnesville	1
C. M. Helms, Canal Dover	1
C. Shaw, Canal Dover	1
C. M. Helms, Canal Dover	1
R. O. Campbell, Salem	1
M. Verner, Chicago	1
Greenwald & K., Forest	1
Greenwald & K., Upper Sandusky	2
Marks & Bro, Ore time	1
Needy Bros., Mansfield	2
J. Manning, Loudonville	1
P. M. Snyder, Orrville	1
J. Wolf, Orrville	1
A. Gachatte, Canton	1
C. F. Larblin, Canton	1
Wm. Thompson, Bellair	1
Total	32

HOGS.

Orr & Williams, East Liberty	2
J. Rothchilds, East Liberty	2
F. Hector, East Liberty	2
Total	6

Cattle Sales.

M Varner sold 17 head of Chicago cattle at prices ranging from $5 75 to $7 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 27 head of Washington county cattle from $3 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs, and 30 head of West Virginia cattle from $4 to 5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

J Needy sold 51 head of cattle from Ohio at figures from $5 75 to $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Flenner & Shidemantel sold 20 head of Butler county cattle at prices varying from $2 75 to $5 ₩ 100 lbs.

M Kramer sold 50 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $8 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Holmes & Hunter sold 22 head Washington and Ohio cattle at figures from $3 35 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Kestner & Ellick sold 24 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $4 00 to $6 12 per hundred lbs.

Carr & McCallister sold 86 head of cattle, from Ohio, at prices ranging from $4 50 to $6 00 per hundred lbs.

James Hanlon sold 15 head of Washington cattle at pres varying from $3 50 to $5 00 per hundred lbs.

L. Shamberg sold 28 head of Ohio and Butler county cattle at prices from $2 00 to $5 50 per hundred lbs.

E. Katz retailed 2 car of Ohio cattle at figures from $4 75 to $7 00 per huwdred lbs.

Hazelwood & Blackstock sold 65 head of Ohio and Beaver county cattle at prices from $4 25 to $6 15 per hundred lbs.

E. Jackson sold 19 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 87 to $6 00 per hundred lbs.

F Heelon retailed 1 car of cattle from Ohio, at prices from $4 to $4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 95 head of Ohio cattle at prices varying from $3 50 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

P Hartman sold 54 head of Greene county cattle at prices ranging from $3 50 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

Lobeman & Zeigler sold 53 head of Washington county cattle at prices ranging from $4 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

L Rothchilds retailed 1 car of cattle from Ohio at prices varying from $3 50 to $6 12 ₩ 100 lbs.

J Shamberg sold 56 head of Washington county cattle at prices from $4 50 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Beyers sold 30 head of Washington county cattle at figures from $4 25 to $6 ₩ 100 lbs.

Marks & Bro. sold 72 head of mixed cattle from Ohio and Washington county at prices from $4 25 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Lowenstine sold 14 head of Greene county cattle at prices varying from $2 75 to $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

S. Trauerman sold 37 head of Ohio cattle at prices from $5 00 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Greenawald & Kuhn sold 68 head of Ohio and Pennsylvania cattle at prices ranging from $4 50 to $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Orr, Williams & Co. retailed 2 cars of Ohio cattle at prices from $4 00 to $4 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 60 head of Ohio and Washington county cattle at figures from $4 00 to $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale to-day was large, footing up some seventeen hundred head, the greater portion of which came from Butler county. The quality was inferior, but few good lambs being among the offerings. Prices ruled from 15 to 25c lower than last week, and trade dull at that. Below will be found the sales:

Keefer & Eckerman, 240 sheep and lambs, Lawrence county, $1 to $3 75 per head.

J. C. McNeese, 212 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $1 to $5 per head.

Flinner & Shidemantel, 216 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 75 to $5 per head.

J Beeler, 140 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 50 to $4 per head.

A. Stately, 77 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $2 50 to $3 50 per head.

E. Stouffer, 98 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $3 50 to $5 50 per head.

S. W. Steward, 65 sheep and lambs, Butler county, $4 25 to $6 25 per head.

A. Ecker, 320 sheep and lambs, Washington and Butler counties, $2 to $4 50 per head.

Neely & Farley, 75 sheep, Beaver county, $3 to $4 50 per head.

M. Humes, 147 sheep and lambs, Beaver county, $3 50 to $5 per head.

Smith, Watson & Co., 115 sheep, Ohio, 2¾ to 5 cents per lb.

J. Gallagher, 90 sheep, Allegheny county, $4 to $5 50 per head.

New York Hop Market.

September 21.—The market is very quiet, and prices of new have declined to 30@35c ₩ lb for the best grades, the tendency still being in buyers' favor; within this range about 200 bales have been taken. In old growths there is no business. The invoice of new English, noted arrived in our last, has been broken up among brewers with the price hereafter to be fixed. The crop accounts from the Continent and England are still favorable for a large yield.

Mr. Emmet Wells in his circular of the 19th inst. gives the following:

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	1 593
Receipts, corresponding week, 1871	561
Total receipts since September 1st, 1872	2 686
Total receipts for same period in 1871	2,195
Total imports since September 1, 1872	86

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following, under date of September 7th: "Since my last, our market has been well supplied with early hops, known as "Prolifics," and a fair business has been transacted in the finest samples, medium and ordinary sorts do not find a ready acceptance, as buyers and consumers are under the impression that with a large crop in prospective, prices must rule lower, and they therefore are only supplying pressing wants; prices, in consequence have fallen, and can be quoted from 20s to 23s lower. Picking is now general, and in the course of next week we may expect a full supply of the best hops. Yorklings and olds are almost entirely neglected; those sold realize lower values. Continental markets exhibit no alteration."

Philadelphia Live Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Beeves dull and lower this week; sales 4,200 at $7 50@7 75 for extra Pennsylvania and western steers, $6@7 for fair to good, $4@5 50 for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 12,000 at 5@6½c. Hogs dull and lower; sales 4,887 at $7 37½@7 75.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, September 24, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was decidedly dull, dealers continuing apart in their views. The fact is self-evident there is no fixed price for oil at the present time; different dealers have different views on this subject. Our dispatches will furnish the rates at the oil regions, and they will exhibit a curious state of affairs as relates to prices at the different ports. Parker's is quoted at $2 70@2 75.

REFINED.

Market growing weaker. The combination rates are for September 23½c; at the same time outside lots are reported at 23½@23¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

Market was quiet with prices unchanged. City is held at $190; country, $1 85, only five cents difference.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, September 23.—The *Courier* says: It is impossible to give even an average price. Upper road is quoted at about $2 85. Buyers are at a loss to know what to bid. Following are the sales:

500 bbls upper road, spot	$2 95
500 bbls upper road, spot	2 92½
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 95

NEW YORK, September 23—Closing the 21st.—Crude in bulk is quoted at 11c, with a quiet market. Refined is steadily held at 24½c, with a dull market; sales 1,700 bbls at 24½c; cases 28½@29c. Philadelphia delivery dull and nominal; refined 23½c for prompt delivery; naptha, for New York delivery, is in fair demand and firm at 16c for western and 17c for New York.

PETROLEUM CENTER, September 23.—Market dull at about $2 80@2 85.

ROUSEVILLE, September 23.—Market quiet and dull at $2 90.

OIL CITY, September 23.—Market quiet; Oil City $3; upper road $2 95; lower road $2 80@2 85.

TITUSVILLE, September 23.—Market dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, September 23.—Market steady; S. W. 23½c; crude in bulk, 11c; bonded, 16c; cases 28¼c. Sales 5500 bbls at 23½; futures not quoted.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

ROUSEVILLE, September 23.—Market quiet and firm at $2 85@2 90; nothing doing.

TITUSVILLE, September 23.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot held at $3.

OIL CITY, September 23.—Market dull and little doing and difficult to quote. $3 being asked.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrles.
Alladden oil works	Dr Tweddle	222
T P Miller	American oil works	160
T P Miller	Peerless oil works	148
Wm Stewart	Peerless oil works	148
Wm Stewart	Radient oil works	936
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam oil works	542
J Bushnell	Standard oil works	74
Thos King	Cosmos oil works	272
Wm Stewart	Riverside oil works	888
H McKelvey	Star oil works	74
J Bushnell	Model oil works	148
H W Stevenson	Stering oil works	80
H W Stevenson	Oleopolis oil works	154

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls		Bbls
Dr Tweddle	222	American oil works	160
Peerless	296	Radient oil work	936
Cosmos oil works	542	Standard oil works	74
Cosmos oil works	272	Riverside oil works	74
Star oil works	74	Model oil works	88
Sterling oil works	80	Oleopolis oil works	154
Total			3,816

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, September 21, 1872.

Central Refining Co, 773 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co, Philadelphia.

Wormeser, Meyers & Co, 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

S. Irwin & Co, 156 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Citizens' Oil Co., 306 bbls to Tack Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 311 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 1,646

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 21.—The demand for Scotch pig is light, and the market is dull and quiet, but firm at our quotations. We note sales of 600@800 tons Glengarnock, part at and the balance supposed at $55; and 100 do Eglinton $51 50, prompt cash. American continues firm, and full prices are obtained. We note sales of 100 tons No 2 X Thomas at $54; 100 do No 1 Allentown, delivered at Hoboken, at $57; 500 do No 1, September and October delivery, $56 50 do Poughkeepsie $54, at Poughkeepsie; and 4,000 tons Nos 1 and 2, for future delivery, at $55. We quote No 1 $56@57, No 2 $54, and Gray Forge $48@49. Rails are quiet at $75 gold, for new English and $85@90 currency, for American, with sales of 1,000 tons of each at above figures. We quote old English rails $48@49 gold, and $55@57 currency, with sales of 200 tons old bridge and T, on terms not made public. Scrap is steady at $48@50 from docks, and $51@52 from yard, with sales of 1,000 tons, ex ship, part at $48, and 250 do, to arrive, $52 50. Refined bar continues steady and very firm at quoted store prices. We quote Russia sheet 17½@17¾ cents gold for sound.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 21.—The trade in metals is confined to exceeding small amounts, and excites general surprise, as at this time a very active movement is looked for. But the stocks of manufacturing material so liberally bought in the spring by the interior, are only just now beginning to run out, and manufacturers are beginning to look after their new supplies, and it is anticipated those will be bought in small and frequent purchases and the trade of the season run quite late in the year. Foundry iron continues active and firm. In forge irons there is very little doing, but prices remain without any change for good standard brands. Manufactured iron is without any special change to note. Bars continue active and prices are held very firmly at the late advance. Rails, American, are in moderate demand, and prices as last quoted. In old materials there is very little doing, old rails and scrap being very dull and the inquiry light, and the tone of the market may be quoted weak and somewhat settled. Below are the quotations for the week ending September 21, 1872. No 1 foundry, $53@55; No 2 do, $51@53; grey forge, $47@48; white and mottled, $45@46, nominal; mottled grey forge and No 2 red short pig metal made of roasted Cornwall ores, is held as follows: Mottled $47; grey forge $48; No 2 $46 ₩ ton; bars 5¾c ₩ lb; rails, American, at works, $87 50@90 ₩ ton, as to delivery; old rails $50 ₩ ton, gold, to arrive; scrap, No 1 wrought, $50 ₩ ton; cast scrap nominal, nails $6 ₩ keg; railroad spikes 5¼c ₩ lb.—*Enquirer.*

Iron—Pig iron is rather quiet, but holders are firm in their views. Sales of 3,000 tons No 1 Foundry, here, at $55@56 ₩ ton; No 2 at $52@54; and Grey Forge at $48 50@49. White Iron is very dull. [The sale of 1,000 tons Lehigh Forge at Hoboken, noted last week, should have been $49.50—not $48.50, as printed.]

Manufactured Iron—Bar is steady at 5 1-10c ₩ lb. Old rails, D H's, are worth $50@52.50, gold, and T's and U's $56@57, currency.

Scotch Pig—Is rather scarce, and there is not much doing. We quote Egglenton at $55, Glengarnock at $57, and Gartsherrie at $57.

Nails—Are held at $5.70 ₩ keg.

Anchors and Chains—Are quiet. Sales of the former at 8¾c, and the latter, 1½ inch, at $7.35.

BALTIMORE.

September 21.—The market for American Pig Iron is firm but very quiet, and we hear of but little doing. Prices remain unchanged, and we quote Anthracite at $55 for No 1; $53 for No 2; $50 for No 3. Charcoal forge is active and sells at $55@60 per ton, and we hear of some lots car wheel iron for which $65 was paid. Scotch pig is steady, and is selling at $53 for Eglinton, ex ship, and $54 from yard, and at $53 for Gartsherrie from yard; none here afloat.

Nails—We have to report an advance of 50c per keg in nails during the past week, and quote selling now as follows: 10d to 60d at $6 50; 8d and 9d at $6 75; 6d and 7d at $6 50; 4d to 5d at $6 75 per keg, and other sizes in proportion.—*American.*

ST. LOUIS.

September 20.—The demand for pig iron continues active, and the market is firm and strong. All the offerings are quickly sold, and at full values. The indications are that prices will rule higher. We quote prices as follows:

Hot blast charcoal iron—No 1 foundry, red short, $54; No 2 foundry, red short, $52; Nos 1 and 2 mill, red short $48; white and mottled, $45.

Cold blast charcoal—Nos 1, 2, 3, and white and mottled, red short, $56; Nos 1, 2, 3, and white and mottled, neutral, $65.

Bituminous coal iron, made from Iron Mountain ore—No 1 foundry, red short, $54; No 2 do at $52; Nos 1 and 2 mottled, red short, $48; white and mottled, $45. November delivery $1 advance on the above prices from cash, or four months with interest at ten per cent.

Scotch iron—$63.

EUROPEAN.

A Liverpool paper of the 7th inst. says: Considering the high prices now ruling for all kinds of metal, the amount of business the past month, has been surprising. The demand, however must be affected by the extraordinary rise which has taken place during the past twelve months. Pig iron has advanced over 100 ₩ cent., and bar iron about 75 ₩ cent. since August, 1871. It may be anticipated, however, that we have now about obtained the maximum, and a reaction may be looked for before long. It must be remembered, however, that this cannot be serious so long as pig iron and coal maintain the present position, and it would appear as if the limited production and the exceptionally good demand which is experienced for these articles will prevent any early reduction in prices, there being little or no stock of coal, and that of pig iron is being reduced monthly. In Scotland the stock in store, which, on the first of January, was 372,000 tons, is now only 150,000 tons, whilst in the Middleborough district there are only about 40,000 tons remaining in reserve. The price of Scotch pig iron now ranges between 125s and 155s for No. 1, and Middlesborough 120s for immediate delivery, and 103s for delivery over 1873. Wolverhampton reports say the iron trade is steady, but the demand is less buoyant, many large orders being held back with the idea that a reaction in prices is imminent. Second class iron is obtainable at somewhat easier rates, but the leading houses are maintaining the full advanced quotations with great firmness. Bars at Earl Dudley's make are £16 12s 6d, and £15 is the lowest price for other first class brands. The iron masters generally have so many orders on their books that quotations in the current demand are hardly appreciable. Sheets, both plain and galvanized, continue in prominent request.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

September 21.—The continued firmness of the European markets for the several grades has caused manufacturers here to come forward and purchase more freely, principally of domestic, than for some time past. The strong money market has caused many holders to desire to realize, and the business done has shown no improvement in prices, while buyers who have the cash to pay can obtain what they wish at considerable under asking rates; our quotations are therefore nominal. The stock of Cape is growing light, further shipments of about 500 bales having been made to the other side. Australian is in light stock, but there is no inquiry of moment. Some is reported as having been shipped, but we cannot confirm it. The sales are 90 bales Cape at 37@38c; 80 do, 21c, gold, in bond; 25,000 lbs Mestiza 32@33c; 20 bales Australian 48@50; 2,000 lbs Mexican, 22; 132 bales Cape and 5,000 lbs scoured Montevideo, on private terms. 12 bales Cape Goat skins, slightly damaged, 30c, and 68 do Buenos Ayres do, 27½c cash. Domestic, in sympathy with foreign, has also been in better request than for some time past. Fleece wool has moved more freely, principally Ohio and western, at fair figures. California is still in large stock, and the demand very limited. Southern is quiet, and stocks generally light. The sales are 35,000 lbs Western and Ohio fleecs at 55@62c; 4,200 lbs medium Ohio do, 62½c; Delaine, 68c; 7,000 lbs Georgia, 45@48c; 12,000 lbs Nevada, 35c; 6,000 lbs Texas, 30c; 100,000 lbs lambs' pulled, 55@62c; 10,000 lbs Fall California, 28c; 8,000 lbs Spring do, 32c; 2,000 lbs do burry, 25c; 5,000 lbs scoured do, 85c; 285 bags super and extra pulled at 52½@62c; 38 do scoured do.—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA.

September 21.—The market, as we have noticed for several weeks past, continues dull, and prices are unsettled and lower. 300,000 lbs sold, including Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia. XX Ohio, 60c; X do, 57@59c; medium, 58@60; coarse, 50@55c. Michigan, Wisconsin and other western States—X and fine, 54@55c; medium, 55@57c; coarse, common to quarter-blood, 50@53c; fine unwashed, 33@35c; medium and coarse unwashed, 38@42c; burry and common unwashed, 35@37c; choice tub-washed 62@65c; fair to inferior do, 55@58c; combing washed, 68@72c; do unwashed, 50@53c; merino pulled, 49@50c; No. 1 pulled, 60c.—*North American.*

Iron Sales in New York.

Saturday's *Bulletin* says: Sales 200 tons Glengarnock at $55, and 101 tons do on private terms. American without new feature. Included in late transactions were 5,000 tons, next year's delivery, to a leading locomotive works in Philadelphia. In scrap iron we notice 750 tons ex ship at $50; 100 tons do, and 100 do to arrive, on private terms. We quote ex ship, $47 50@49, and from yard $50@51. In rail sales include $1,000 tons American on private terms, and 1,000 tons English at $75, gold.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Beeves—Total receipts the largest ever known, being 11,255 for the week; for sale to-day 157 cars at Communipaw, 120 at One Hundredth street and 89 at Weehawken, making 6,130, besides some 400 State cattle. Weather hot and the market very bad, and declining constantly, the average decline since Friday is about 1 cent. A few premium cattle, 10 cwt net, went at 14@14½c, but prime sold at 12@13c; good at 11@11½c; decent cattle, 6 cwt steers 10½c; Texans 7@8½c. Market averaged 11@11½c, quality being better; only 860 Texans offering; very large number of Kentucky cattle, and many unsold; 13 cars Texans, 5@5½ cwt, 7c; 6 cars Illinois, 6 cwt, 10½@11c; 4 cars rough Kentucky, 6 cwt, 10½c, 56 lbs per cwt; 11 cars fat Kentucky, 8 cwt, 12½@13½c; 6 cars Cherokees, 5½ cwt, 7½@8c, 54 lbs per cwt; 2 cars extra Illinois, 10½ cwt. net, 14½c.

Sheep—Glut in the market, the total being 38,500, or 15,000 more than the previous week. On sale to-day 14,200, and very many carried over until to-morrow. Sheep still largely at 5@6c; prime 6½@6¾c, with some very choice at 7@7½c; lambs 7@8¼c, with poor at 6@7c. 4 cars Canada lambs, 65 lbs, 8½c; car 67 lbs 8c; car 71 lbs 8½c; car 72 lbs Ohio sheep 5c; 2 cars 75 lbs 5½c; 3 cars Michigan 80 lbs 5½c; car 125 lbs Canada 6½c; car 72 lbs Missouri 5c.

Hogs—Receipts 43,200 for the week and 131 cars to-day. Live unchanged, with dressed selling at 6½c for extreme heavy, 6½@7c for medium and 7@7½c for pigs; a car 285 lbs live pigs sold at $5 44 ₩ cwt.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, September 23.—Cotton quiet; middling 18¾c. Flour steady and in moderate demand at $7 50@7 75. Wheat firm and in fair demand; red $1 50@1 55; white $1 50@1 70. Corn steady and in moderate demand at 45c. Rye firm and in fair demand at 68@70c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; old 35@40c; new 27@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady and unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand at $13 75. Lard steady and in moderate demand; summer 8c; steam 8½c; kettle 8¾c. Bulk meats—demand good at full prices; shoulders 6¾c; sides 9¾c; clear rib sides 10¼c; clear do 10½c, and offerings light; heavy clear rib sides salable at 10½c. Bacon—demand good at full prices; sales of shoulders at 7¾c, but some are held higher; clear rib sides 11¼c; clear sides wanted at 11¾c, and held at 12c. Hogs steady and in moderate demand at $4 50@4 80. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—The week opens with an active trade with agents and jobbers for cotton and woolen goods. The prices for all grades of goods are steady and unchanged. Prints continue the most active feature of the market, and are still in short supply. Wool flannels are very active, and some desirable fancies are getting scarce. Foreign goods are in good demand. Dress goods and ribbons are selling at low rates. Shawls and hosiery are improving in demand and quite firm.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, September 22.—Flour steady; superfine $5@5 50. Wheat firm; red western $1 58@1 75. Corn held firmly; yellow 69c; common and prime mixed western 68c. Oats dull; mixed and new white held at 40@43c. Barley—western $1 08@1 10. Petroleum—Crude 15½c; refined 23@23½c. Whiskey steady at 94c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 23.—Cotton dull but holders not willing to make concession; middling upland 16½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 23.—Cotton—Heavy receipts depress the market; middling 17¾c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 23.—Cotton dull and declined; middling upland 17½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114@114⅛.

NEW YORK, September 23, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy and without any new excitement. The opening rate was 7 per cent., but there was afterward a gradual decline to 3@4 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling was strong and higher; 7½ sixty days, 9½ sight.

GOLD.

Gold weak and lower in the morning, and declined from 113⅝ to 113½, but subsequently became firm, advanced to 114⅛, and closed at 114 to 114⅛. Carrying rates 1@5 per cent. An attempt was made early in the day to make cash gold worth a consideration for to-morrow, but it failed for want of strength in the parties inaugurating the movement. Clearings $58,000,000. Treasury disbursements $25,000. Customs receipts $550,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong at an advance, except new fives, which were off ⅛ to ½.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps.	115¼	5-20s, 1867	114 @114⅛
5-20s, 1862, bid	114⅛	5-20s, 1868, cps.	113¾
5-20s, 1864, bid	114⅛	10-40s, cps.	108⅛@108⅜
5-20s, 1865, bid	114⅛	Currency sixes	112⅛@112¼
5-20s, 1865, new	113⅞@114	New 5 ₩ cents, s	111

STATE BONDS.

State bonds firmer, except new South Carolinas.

Tennessees, old	73½	South Carolinas, July	24
Tennessees, new	72½	South Carolinas, April	25½
Missouri 6s	92½	Union Pac land grant	79
Union Pac inc b	79		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened about steady at Saturday's closing prices; during the two calls they were quiet and without noticeable fluctuation. Erie was alone active and the corner therein renewed vigorously. It appears, Daniel Drew called in his loans of stock, which resulted in the difference between cash and regular being increased from ⅛ per cent. at the opening to 3¼ per cent. at three o'clock. At the Stock Exchange, over 16,000 shares of Erie were bought in under the rule, at prices ranging from 52¼ to 54¼, the stock selling in regular way at 51¼. The stock bought in was on account of a dozen firms, who were unable to make deliveries. It is reported that the corner will be made even more severe to-morrow. The general market is devoid of interesting features, though weak and slightly lower, closing, however, steady, with a partial recovery. Erie was very strong at the close, and the transactions therein very large, independent of the corner. Rock Island declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent., payable October 23d. New Jersey Central and Delaware and Lackawanna roads decided to pass dividends.

Western Union	68¾	Michigan South	87¾
Adams Express	93	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	
Fargo Express	79	Northwest common	71¾
American Express	68¾	Northwest preferred	89
United States Express	78½	Fort Wayne	94
Pacific Mail	67	Rock Island	110
New York Central	93⅜	St. Paul	55
Erie	52¾	St. Paul preferred	75½
Harlem	113	Toledo and Wabash	69¾
Michigan Central	114	Ohio and Mississippi	42¾
Union Pacific	38⅛	Quicksilver	
Illinois Central	130		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, September 23, 1872.

FLOUR—Firm for desirable grades, and spring extras are scarce and wanted; good to choice are held at $6@6 75, and Minnesotas at $7@7 50.

GRAIN—Wheat easier at $1 18⅛ seller September; $1 15⅛ seller October; No 3 $1 09. Corn steady at 35½@35¾c, according to receipts; 36@36⅛c seller October; rejected 34c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 24@24⅛c cash; 24½c seller October; rejected 20½@21c. Rye firm at 56c. Barley strong at 65½@66c in car lots; 65c seller September; 65@65¼c seller October; good to choice samples 60@80c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, jobbing at $14 25@14 50. Lard steady with sales 500 bbls; winter at 9c, and summer at 8¼@9c. Sweet pickled hams quiet; winter nominally 14½c. Bulk meats in good demand; sales of shoulders at 5½c; short rib sides are held at 10c.

WHISKY—Firm, with sales of 200 bbls at 89c, and offerings light.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, September 23.—Cotton lower and export demand brisk; middling upland 18½c. Flour dull and heavy; superfine western and State $6 25@6 65; white wheat extra $8 50@9 85; extra Ohio $7 45@10. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky dull at 92½@92¾c. Wheat—winter in limited supply and unchanged; spring declined; No 3 Chicago spring $1 45@1 47; No 2 Milwaukee $1 56½@1 57. Rye scarce and firm; western, in store, 80c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in fair export demand; steamer western mixed, 64@64½c; sail do 65@65½c; unsound 59@61c. Oats heavy; old western 47@48c; old Ohio 48@50c; new white 45@46c. Eggs steady; western at 28c. Hay steady; shipping $1 00@1 05. Hops dull and in buyer's favor. Coffee firm; Rio 14½@17½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 8½@9¼c; Cuba 8¾@9¾c; Porto Rico 9@10c. Molasses dull; Muscovado 33@36c. Rice quiet at 8½@8¾c. Petroleum—crude 11c; refined 24½c. Total stock of grain in warehouse September 21: Wheat, 33,000 bushels; corn, 2,380,000 bushels; oats, 2,545,000 bushels; rye, 77,000 bushels; barley, 44,000 bushels; malt, 338,000 bushels; peas, 15,000 bushels. Pork quiet; mess $14 05@14 15. Beef quiet; mess $5 00@7 00; extra $8 00@10 00; hams dull at $22 00@32 00. Cut meats steady; hams 11@12c; shoulders 7c. Middles dull and steady; long clear 8¾c; short rib 9c. Lard unchanged. Butter dull; western 10@16. Cheese dull at 11@13½c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, September 23.—Flour steady, and in moderate demand. Wheat quiet and in moderate demand; No 1 white Michigan $1 65; amber Michigan $1 47⅝@1 48 seller September; No 1 red $1 62@1 62½; No 2 do $1 46@1 46½ seller September. Corn dull and lower; high mixed 45c; seller October 50¼c; low mixed 44½@44¾c. Oats a shade better; No 1, 35½c; No 2, 30½@30¾c; rejected 26½@27c. Pork and lard dull and nominal.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, September 23.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No 1 Milwaukee $1 28; No 2 do $1 18¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 35½c. Oats dull and lower; No 2, 26c. Rye dull and unsettled; No 1, 57c. Barley dull and unsettled; fall No 2, 68½c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Denmark	Septb'r 25	London.
Olympia	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Septb'r 25	Liverpool.
California	Septb'r 28	Liverpool.
Trinacria	Octob'r 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Octob'r 2	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., September 21, 1872.

River stationary, with twenty inches water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 68 at 6 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., September 21, 1872.

River stationary, with about three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 70 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, September 23, 1872.

River three feet six inches and falling slowly. The Science departed for Parkersburg at 10:30 A. M. Warm. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Naomi	Spencer	Parkers urg.

MONONGAHELA metal marks, two feet five inches.

Boats to Leave To-day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M.	8 A. M. and 5 P. M.	
Elizabeth	Elizabeth	Houghton, 3 P. M.
Geneva	West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE weather was again warm. The metal marks at the foot of Wood street indicated two feet five inches. The only departure for the lower ports is the Naomi, for Parkersburg.

EDWARD GROOM has libeled the steamer Maggie at New Orleans.

WM WATSON, deckhand on the Thirteenth Era, was drowned opposite Baton Rouge, Saturday.

CAPT. A. P. KERR of New Orleans has sold his bayou steamer Muta, and gone to his farm near Columbus, O.

Trade on the slack water was brisk for the season. The Packets appear to have all the business they can manage.

ST. LOUIS—Mr. John W. King has taken the agency of the Keontz Line, in place of Mr. Charles Scudder, resigned.

CAPT. J. V. SHROOP expects to have his new Evansville and Cumberland river packet, building by Barmore of Jeffersonville, out by December 1st.

THE United States packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on the Captain, A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

DR. NOYES died in New Orleans a few days ago. He was a well-known citizen, and has been connected from the first with the Mexican Gulf Canal. The St. Louis and Grand Tower trade is the best paying trade of any. The packet in it makes three trips per week, and gets 30c per 100.

ST. LOUIS.—The *Democrat* says: Capt. Tom. Calhoun is all ready to load his Glencoe, and visits 'Change daily. The Glencoe follows the Bismarck. Mr. Parr, clerk of the Glencoe, writes from the mountains that he is greatly improved, and will soon return to Chicago. Mr. Cates is now clerk of the Glencoe.

A KANSAS CITY exchange says the live freight on the Alice is immense, for instance: The first engineer, Abraham Coy, weighs 280 lbs, gross. The second engineer, William Coy, weighs 346 pounds, besides being 6 feet 5 inches in height. The second clerk, Charles Culverhouse, 213 pounds. The steward, Mike Weil, is the smallest, and weighs 195 pounds. The total weight of the four being, 1,024 pounds.

YAZOO river navigation is very bad, especially above Yazoo City. It is worse than ever before, and unless something is done in the way of removing the obstructions, navigation will close, and the steamboat business give way entirely, so far as Yazoo is concerned. We believe that General McKee secured an appropriation for the purpose of cleaning out the Yazoo river, but the work for some reason has been delayed.

THE following are the rates for passengers on the Upper Mississippi by the Northern Line Packet Company: For Keokuk, Davenport, Dubuque and St. Paul. Make close and prompt connections. Through tickets sold to all points on the line. Further reduction in rates to Keokuk and St. Paul. Cabin passengers pay for nothing except their meals. Deck passengers go free. Making close and prompt connection at the Rapids by their special train, and consequently put passengers through quicker than by any other line. The White Collar Line states theirs is the only through line to St. Paul, &c. This is untrue. We have the only daily line. They only leave three and we seven times a week.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Republican* says: "Marshal Packard, of New Orleans, publishes this: 'In obedience to three admiralty warrants to me directed, I have seized and taken into my possession the steamboat Katie, her boats, tackle, apparel, etc., now libeled by F. Frisenger, R. S. Carnahan and J. Pinckney Smith, for causes set forth in the libel now pending in the District Court of the United States. I will order that boat to be sold, it cause is not shown why she should not be sold.'

"If the Katie leaves this port until sold by the United States Marshal, or he takes the responsibility of running her on his own account, we don't know it. For heaven's sake, won't the newspapers leave the Katie and Henry Frobasco have a little rest?"

THE St. Louis *Globe* has the following: The river is falling, but very slowly, however. The channel depth is about as last reported. The weather is pleasantly cold and clear; the dust on the levee is becoming rather an inconvenience which would be thankfully dispensed with if it were possible. Business continues fair. Freights to New Orleans have dragged considerably this week, and rates are shaky; to Memphis and Vicksburg the Anchor Line have all they can do, at full tariff rates. The Upper Mississippi business is very heavy and increasing, especially down freights. The different lines cannot get it away from Keokuk as fast as it arrives, and will have to put in some extra boats in a day or two, to clear up the accumulation.

MEMPHIS.—The *Avalanche* says: White river has three feet three inches on Little Island bar, thirty-five miles above its mouth, and three feet scant from there through to Jacksonport. Packets in that river have a rough time of it, and ten days is almost as brief a period as a boat can make a trip in—just double the usual time. Notwithstanding this, freights are 75 cents per hundred lbs, as before; they should be at least $1@1 25. Boatmen are liberal fellows, however, and think they know best. Arkansas is down to eighteen inches on Fouche, below Little Rock, and twenty-four inches on Rob Roy, below Pine Bluff; only the lightest steamers are able to navigate, and they can carry but little. Yazoo is very low, and hardly navigable above the foot of Honey Island. Washita is impassible for steamers above Monroe and Trenton, and to those points only the lightest boats can go. Red river has two feet over Conshatta and other bars above Alexandria, and every western stream is at a very low ebb, with no prospects of being bettered until the winter rains set in.

THE following is the log of the United States snag boat J. J. Abert for the week ending September 14, 1872: "September 8 (Sunday)—Laid up at wreck of Black Hawk and cleaned boilers. September 9—Divers at work all day; pulled up several pieces of wreck, such as beams, sides and fire bed; much impeded by the accumulation of mud and sand, which rendered necessary the use of hose. September 10—Divers again at work, and several pieces of wreck removed; on some parts there is only six feet of water; sent to Cairo for coal and took it aboard. September 11—Divers at work during the morning and removed several pieces; during the afternoon took up anchors and dragged with the large grapple, tearing off some additional fragments. September 12—Dragged over wreck all day with grapple, and removed several large pieces and broke off the stem-post; but stem-band still remains; diver examined wreck in the afternoon, and found a large anchor which was taken aboard; clerk left for Cairo to procure torpedoes and a battery. September 13—Clerk returned with Capt. Dugan, with whom arrangements have been made to supply battery and torpedoes; dragged over wreck all day, tearing off several large pieces, including wheel-arms, circles and hog-chains; parted one of the small chains. September 14—Dragged over wreck all day, removing several pieces; took out a snag below wreck weighing eight tons; eight feet of water on wreck; took up grapple and anchored over wreck, bow down stream, and got ready for divers again."

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

Dilworth Bros, 5 pails tobacco; W U T co, 1 hhd brackets, 2 kegs screws, 1 bx h w, 1,120 cross arms; S A Baird, 10 pails tobacco; Haworth & D, 25 bxs mops; Carter Bros, 6 bxs glass; McFarland & Collins, 4 bdls hats; Graff, B & co, 2 cars limestone; W H Graff & co, 1 bbl eggs; Thomas, B & co, 1 bx cutlery; Freazer, M & co, 38 bdls paper; Tourenz & W, 13 bxs f jars; J P Smith, Son & co, 14 do do; Myers & A, 44 bdls stoves; Haworth & D, 30 bbls peas; C G Hussey & co, 250 pigs lead; Klee & Bro, 1 bx mdse; A Tourenz, 1 bbl alcohol; C O Perrine, 1 bbl honey; Young & M, lot pumps, etc; F W Jenkins & Bro, 100 bbls flour; W Wallace, 1 car plaster; P F W & C R R, 1 car mixed borings; N J Bradin, 600 bxs cheese; H Kleber, 1 organ; E H Myers & co, 1 bx mdse; Dillinger & co, 1 bale hops; J B Canfield, 3 bbls pears; J Pettitt, 30 bbls apples; A Sarricks & co, 20 do do; J O Lenduff & co, 1 bx cutlery; M W Sackett & co, 20 do flasks, 10 do f jars; F G Palmer, 1 do h ware; H Rea, jr, 8 bbls apples; B Pflaum, lot s pelts; Loh & Cooley, 1 bbl meat, 1 bx do; Atwell & Lee, 1 bbl c oil; Lyle, A & McC, 36 bdls felloes, 50 do spokes, 2 do hubs; Scott & Gisal, 429 bags oats; J Gangwisch, 250 do b malt; W S Cooper, 25 bxs soap; J S Dilworth & co; 50 do candles; W H Martin, 2 cases lumber; J A Graff, 7 tubs butter; J & H Fairley, 100 bales hay; T C Jenkins 1,200 sks flour, 110 bbls do; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour; J McCracken & Bro, 2 bales hay; Maloney & L, 11 hhds s irone 1 car ore; Reamer & Bro, 30 bbls peas; Watt, L & co, 100 bbls flour; Frazier, M & co, 645 rolls felt; McCandless, Son & co, 2 bbls eggs; C & P Railroad co, 1 bbl umber.

ALLEGHENY STATION—S Lindsay, Jr, & Co, 100 barrels flour. Louis Fischert 1 car stone. J H. Morrison, 1 car lumber. Chas Reese, 15 brls o meal. C Reed, 3 barrels soap. H Lutzig, lot h h goods, S Davis, 1 crate cabbage. Chas Rus, 5 bxs farina. G Richardson, 3 brls green peaches. Brown & D. 2 casks cheese. C. H. Worledge, 4 kegs butter. Barbour & Peet, 4 sacks rags, 1 sack f feed. W H Brill, 1 brl c oil, Stevenson & Co, 12 brls lanterns. P Habig, 2 brls mdse, 3 bxs do. J Herbert, 7 brls apples. C G McMullin, 25 pcs tile, 100 do pipe. Tate, M & f, 25 chimney tops. Kennedy, C & Co, 25 bales cotton. Holmes Bell & co, 54 bales do. E Hyde's Sons, 12 bales do. H Cordier, 2 cars staves. J M Hemphill, 3 do do. Jno Danna, 1 do do. M B Suydam, 2 do flax seed. D W Huntsman & co, lot furniture. C G McMillen, 1 car pipe. Alex Glenn, 1 bbl vinegar. D L Clark & co, 2 do cider. Coleman & Means, 1 car stone. Geo Bothwell, 1 do do. Murdock & Hall, 1 car lumber. W B Moore, 1 bbl eggs, 4 kegs a butter. A G Neff, 1 car lime. Superior Iron co, 5 cars limestone. Fahnestock, H & S, 14 sks kegs. Arbuckles & co, 20 empty c boxes. W C Brown, 1 car oats.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

P H Hunter, 30 sks p nuts; S Hare & Son, 2 dog powers; Jas Callery & co, 1 bbl tallow; H Riddle, Son & co, 5 bbls eggs; Wm Flaccus & Son, 10 bbls tallow; J P Smith & Son, 2 bxs g ware; W H Graff 1 bbl eggs, 1 keg butter, 10 sks feathers; Rainbow & Aiken, 40 sks oats; Scobie, Reed & S, 1 car cider mill; Lang & M Kallip, 1 car oats; O H Allerton, 1 car hay; Keil & Ritchart, 1 do do; T C Jenkins, 400 sks flour, 100 bbls do; Jas H Parker 5 bxs bacon, 85 trcs hams; E H Myers & co, 59 trcs hams; S Sellers & co, 10 bxs do; Marshall, K & co, 2 cars wheat; Schnellbach & Hyle, 1 car feed; S Lindsey & co, 100 bbls flour; W J Meek, 1 car barley; Young & Murphy, 1 car cider mills; Scott & Geisal, 2 cars corn, 1 do oats; Sagmyer & Voskamp, 100 bbls flour; Danl Wallace, 100 do do.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Henry Peth, 2 cars lumber; Anderson & Woods, 1 car clay; Wm Mullins, 1 do turnings; Kiel & Ritchart, 1 car oats; Parke & Bro, 1 car brick; J B Campbell, 100 bbls lime; C W Stearm, 2 cars stone; Mullins & M, 1 do sad irons; Jones & L, 1 do lumber; Aubrey, M & B, 1 do lumber; Mellon Bros, 1 do do; Wm Jackman, 1 do do; Geo F Robinson, 2 bbls eggs, 1 bx chickens; P Duff & Sons, 22 bbls onions, 2 do beans, 1 bbl eggs; B D Moore, 10 oil bbls, 102 do do; McCracken & Bro, 32 bbls potatoes; David Smith & Co, 10 pcs pipe; J Graham, 235 bgs oats; Voight, M & Co, 4 brls apples. Mellor & Hoene, 1 piano. J. Hammond, 16 sks rags. R E Sellers, 8 e bxs. Jones, N & Co, 5 brls knobs, 6 casks do. F Alden, 14 g stones. W H Graff & Co, 32 brls onions. Scobie, R & S, 4 c mills. L R Norton, 2 organs. Fairbanks, M & Co, 1 scale. W P Brown, 4 w stands. Henry Berger, 6 bureaus. S. Musgrave, lot bows. J C Jenkins, 5 half brls fish, 2 quarter do. Wm Cooper, 10 half do. J W Taylor, 10 pails tobacco, 1 bx do. Anderson & W, 1 bx files, 1 case saws, 1 c cut.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Dr. Tweddle, 50 bbls lub oil. D Gregg & co, 2 bales mdse. T P Henderson, 1 car lime. Morganstern & co, 2 bales mdse. McCandless, J & co 7 do do. J Rhodes, lot bags. Wm Flaccus, 6 rolls leather. Arbuthnot & S, 1 bale socks. Schomaker & co, 2 bxs sundries, 1 bbls eggs. Paul & Gibson, 1 bbl sugar. E & C Maginn, 1 bx sundries. Reese, Graff & co, 1 bolt steel. Head, Carson & co, 2 bbls eggs. Arbuckles & co, 104 sks oats. Hall & Spear, lot s iron. A V R R, 3 cars stone. Carnagie, K & co, 20 bars r iron. Wm Bennett, lot h h goods. Park Bros & co, 2 sheets steel. Chaut Lake Ice co, 3 cars ice. Charles Oehslein, 6 baskets potatoes. D R Gugram, lot apples and peaches. Shoenberger, B & co, 6 cars limestone. Isabella Furnace, 3 do do.

Brownsville and Geneva.

PER STEAMER E. BENNETT—A S Carlile, 300 bbls whisky, 50 bales hay, 4 boxes, 3 trunks; W H Brown, 400 feet lumber.

PER STEAMER ELECTOR—A S Carlile, 140 bdls paper, 48 bales hay, 2 bbls apples, 2 do eggs; Courtney, Campbell & co, 358 sks rye; Spencer & McKay, 4 bbls; W H Bulfum & co, 7 bxs bottles; G A Kelley & co, 2 pkgs; W Peck, Scregill, 1 box; Illig & Hill, 20 bales hay, 171 sks oats; McCullough, Smith & co, 13 pkgs; S H Williams, 2 bbls quinces; D Wallace, 4 bdls sacks; McCracken & Bro, 10 bbls apples; Watt, Lang & co, 4 bdls sacks.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty four hours

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	13	Byers, McC & Co, m	1
Caughey & Hallman, m	6	Byers, McC & Co, o	1
Wm Smith, m	2	Harbaugh, M & Co, m	6
Reese, G & Co, m	2	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	4
Rogers & B., m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	2
Isabella Furnace, o	31	Spang, C & Co, m	2
Total			69

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
J W Porter, m	4	J Reamer, m	1
Total			6

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	5

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	1	Lucy Furnace Co, o	11
Moorhead & Co, o	7	Carnagie, K & Co, m	2
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	2	Reese, Graff & Co, o	1
Total			24

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	1	Lewis, O & P, m	1
McKnight, P & Co, m	1	Wm Smith, m	1
Total			4

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Armstrong, D. & Co	30	S. M. Kier	44
Carnagie, K & Co	7	Reese, G & Co	4
Sable Coal Co	11		
Total			96

FINANCIAL.

THE

Chicago, Danville

AND

VINCENNES RAILROAD,

Is the shortest line between Chicago and the BLOCK COAL region of Indiana. The importance and success of the Road is proved by the fact that since its being opened to coal traffic in January last, it has earned a handsome dividend upon its stock, beside interest on its bonds.

The First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds, issued by this Company, to an amount of less than $19,000 per mile, have been sold very rapidly during the past few months to Trust Companies, Savings Banks, and the most careful investors. Only a small amount of the loan remains unsold.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have thirty years to run. Interest payable April and October. Present price 90 and accrued interest. At present premium on gold they pay nearly 9 per cent. upon the investment.

Maps, statement of earnings, and full particulars furnished on application to

S. McClean & Co.,

61 FOURTH AVENUE, or to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO., Bankers,

23 NASSAU STREET, New York,

GENERAL AGENTS.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT

PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY BONDS.

We offer for sale $25,000 Bonds of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, secured by Mortgage on the Property, Road, Franchises, &c., of the Company, and bearing 7 3-10 Per Cent. interest, free of taxation.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET.

General Notice to Grocers!

The Choicest, Largest Stock and Most Varied Assortment of

TEAS,

THE PUREST SPICES,

AND

FINEST BRANDS OF TOBACCOS,

At the LOWEST PRICES to be found in this city, will be on view on and after July 1st, at Warehouse, No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

Samuel H. Baird.

Lace Curtains,

DRAPERIES,

CORNICES,

Turkish Folding Spring Beds

AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,

AT

E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,

55 MARKET STREET.

Notice of Copartnership.

I have this day associated with me in the manufacture of WINDOW GLASS,

Robert J. Linton and William Loeffler.

The business will be conducted under the style of

ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ & CO.

ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ.

Pittsburgh, August 1, 1872.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.

The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large assortment, consisting of a great variety of Styles of our well known

Flannels and Jeans,

At prices which cannot fail to be satisfactory. The trade will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices.

S. Bradley & Sons,

WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,

River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

JOS. A. MOORE.................THOS. C. MOORE.

JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.,

Stock, Bond and Note Brokers

Real Estate and Insurance Agents,

No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.

We buy and sell on Commission first-class Securities of all descriptions, negotiate Loans for Cities, Counties and all Corporations, transact a general Real Estate and Insurance Business, and Loan Money on long time. Particular attention is given to placing money on first mortgage without cost to the lender.

References: Fletcher & Sharpe, Bankers; Indiana Banking Co.; Porter, Harrison & Hines, Attorneys.

Manufacturers who may desire to establish branches in this flourishing city will find it to their interest to consult us.

Hersey's Patent Rotary Pump.

This Pump is especially adapted for pumping petroleum oil, crude or refined, and is the cheapest and most simple Pump used. Many of them are in operation at the different oil wells. Will draft 20 feet and force to any height or distance. A month given to try them before payment is required. Send for circulars. Address

HERSEY BROTHERS,

South Boston, Mass.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

Capital, $200,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Directors:

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President Eagle Cotton Mills.
CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Sholes.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
ROBT. J. ANDERSON, of Anderson & Woods.
PETER C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

Lawrenceburg Savings Bank,

PARKER'S LANDING, PA.

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

A General Banking Business transacted.
Interest paid on Time Deposits.
Collections made throughout the Oil Region.
Have special facilities for making Collections within the Parker Oil District.
Remittances prompt and at lowest rates of Exchange.

JOHN SCOTT, President.

D. C. BACKUS, V. President. T. M. JOY, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE: NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Company's Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice-President—WILLIAM REA.
Trustees—Henry Lloyd, Thomas Wightman, R. H. Hartley, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, William Rea, E. P. Jones, Geo. W. Hailman, Edward Gregg, Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VONBONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits. Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Shoe & Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..............................$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSON, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
R. H. PALMER, Jr.

GEO. H. ANDERSON..............President.
JOHN D. FRASER..............Cashier.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT

SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..............................$100,000

PRIVILEGE..............................$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites,

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
ANDREW MILLER, S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
EDWARD DUFF, G. W. SCHMIDT,
WILLIAM NELSON, D. P. ESTEP,
JOHN SEIFERTH, G. W. RANKIN,
H. A. WEAVER.

President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.
Board of Directors meets daily at 11 o'clock.

Tradesmen's National Bank,

WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

MONEY LOANED

ON

UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.

ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.

A. BRADLEY..............................President.
W. VANKIRK..............................Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, Jr..............................Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.

☞ Sight Drafts on London.

INSURANCE.

"ARMENIA" Fire Insurance Company

OF PITTSBUGH.

Office in First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth and Wood street.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First National Bank.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, JR., of Jones & Laughlin, American Iron Works.
WM. P. LOGAN, of Fawcett, Logan and Stockdale, Oil Commission Merchants.
CHAS. B. ZUG, of Zug & Co., Sable Iron and Nail Works.
JOHN HEATH, of Heath & Speer, Lumber Merchants.
JACOB KOPP, of Kopp & Voegtly, Lumber Merchants.
C. L. STRAUB, of Siebert & Straub, Insurance Agents.
HENRY WARNER, City Comptroller.
JACOB H. WALTER, of Fulton, Marvin & Co., Oil Refiners.
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Lumber Merchant.
A. WEISE, President German Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
R. S. WARING, of Waring & King, Oil Commission Merchants.
JOHN A. MYLER, Postmaster, Allegheny City, Pa.
ROBT. H. DALZELL, of Evans, Dalzell & Co, Crescent Tube Works.
S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
JOHN H. McCREERY, of Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., Commission Merchants.
HUGH McNEILL, of McNeill, Dean & Co., Lumber Merchants.
JOSEPH PHILLIPS, of Croft & Phillips, Publishers "American Land and Law Adviser."
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, of Gazzam & Cochran, Attorneys at Law.
ISAAC STEWART, Justice of the Peace.

S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
T. BRENT SWEARINGEN, Secretary. J. R. BRYANT, Sup't of Agencies.
WM. G. McCANDLESS, Agent, 94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Western Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.

CAPITAL..............................$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, D. Ihmsen,
Phillip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
H. Sellers McKee.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH,

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise,

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John Watt, William Phillips,
John E. Parke, Samuel P. Shriver,
Jared M. Brush, Capt. J. L. Rhodes,
Wm. F. Lang, Wm. Vankirk,
C. H. Love, James D. Verner,
Samuel McCrickart, Charles Arbuckle,
James Herdman.

JOHN WATT..............................President.
JOHN E. PARKE..............................Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER..............................Secretary.

Monongahela Insurance Co.

OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL..............................$175,000

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office—NORTHEAST CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.

WM. A. CALDWELL..............................President.
JNO. McDEVITT..............................Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..............................Secretary.
Captain F. A. DOHRMAN, General Agent and Surveyor.

DIRECTORS:

W. A. Caldwell, David M. Smith,
John McDevitt, William Rea,
George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth, William Means,
James Woodburn, Geo. W. Dilworth,
Charles Atwell, David McCandless,
E. H. Palmer, D. S. H. Gilmore,
James McCandless.

Citizen's Insurance Company,

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY..............................President.
JOHN REA..............................Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss or damage by fire.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Bagley, John Shipton,
James Park, Jr., James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnston, S. Harbaugh,
B. F. Jones, J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea, John F. Dilworth,
Capt. Thos. Snowden, George Bingham,
Barclay Preston, Alexander Moore,
S. M. Kier,

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..............................CAPT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER ELECTOR..............................CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..............................CAPT. J. L. HENDRICKSON.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..............................CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..............................Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of

S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

MAYSVILLE.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Pomeroy, Ironton, Gallipolis, Portsmouth, Maysville, and all points this side of Cincinnati.

MONDAY, September 23.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

NAOMI,

—— SPENCER..............................Captain.

Will leave as announced.

CHARLES M. FAIRMAN, Agent.

STEAMSHIPS.

STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

INMAN LINE.

Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF ANTWERP, CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF BALTIMORE, CITY OF MONTREAL,
CITY OF BRISTOL, CITY OF NEW YORK,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, CITY OF PARIS,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, CITY OF RICHMOND,
CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF WASHINGTON,

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..............................$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..............................30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..............................$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street, or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac	6:30 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	11:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:40 a m
Confluence Ac	3:30 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
Braddock's Ac	5:30 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	6:15 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	7:25 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	11:00 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	9:00 p m
Church Train*	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only.

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST, Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue, Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 2d, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:20 a m
Philada. Ex	5:10 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac No. 1	6:10 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Home'd Ac No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:45 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac No. 1	5:30 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac. No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No 2	9:20 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 3	11:10 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m		

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:30 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:40 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent, 78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STOREY, Agent, Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager, Philadelphia.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD. NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872, Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:10 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	10:40 p m	6:15 a m
Mail	10:50 a m	4:45 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	8:05 a m
Parnassus Accommodation	11:40 a m	2:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:25 p m	10:30 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	8:55 a m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	5:45 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	8:50 p m	7:20 p m
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10 a m	8:35 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:25 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:35 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:30 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

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PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After JUNE 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	1:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	6:58 a m
Washington Ac	8:53 a m	Washington Ac	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:08 a m
McDonald Ac	11:53 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:23 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:38 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:38 p m
McDonald Ac	6:13 p m	Fast Line	6:48 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	1:13 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:48 p m
Pacific Exp	9:43 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:48 p m
Wellsville Ac	5:13 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:43 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
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WM. HOLMES..............................JAMES IRWIN.

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Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes

For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.

FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.

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SAFETY

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AND FITTING OF ALL KINDS.

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☞ Illustrated Circular and References furnished on application.

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Depot and Office at PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

We are prepared to deliver our Sand to any part of Pittsburgh, Allegheny or Birmingham. Orders left at our Office, or by mail will receive prompt attention.

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Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

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RASPBERRY JAM—VERY CHOICE Red Raspberry Jam, put up in 25 pound Buckets for family use, just received and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

THE VERY LATEST.

GREELEY

Swinging Through Indiana,

On His Political Tour.

Speeches at Jeffersonville and Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 23.—Horace Greeley arrived here at 1:30 this afternoon, and was enthusiastically received by a large crowd waiting at the depot. Mr. Greeley was met in Louisville by the Reception Committee from Indianapolis. At eight o'clock this morning he crossed the river to Jeffersonville, where he met with an enthusiastic reception. In response to the general desire he spoke as follows:

Mr. Mayor and Citizens of Jeffersonville—I should be very inconsistent and ungrateful if my life had not been devoted, according to my best understanding, to the interest and welfare of the great laboring class, out of which I have sprung, and to which I have always been committed—beginning life as a laborer, on a farm; going thence into a mechanic's shop and learning my trade as a printer. And I have devoted the rest of my subsequent life, first to my employments as a printer and editor, and afterward, to some extent, as an humble, moderate farmer as well. I feel that my sympathies could not have been otherwise than with the immense majority of mankind, who, in all ages, are required to subsist by their own manual industry—I have meant to be. In my politics as in my business, I have meant to be the friend of labor. I may have made mistakes—who has not?—in the policy which I thought best adapted to promote the interest of the workingmen. I may just as well have been mistaken as equally honest, and equally earnest men, who have advocated a different policy. But I knew what my purpose was. I was in the days of slavery an enemy of slavery, because I thought slavery inconsistent with the rights, the dignity, the highest well-being of labor. That might have been a mistake, but it was at any rate an earnest conviction. So when our great trouble came upon us, I was anxious, first of all, for labor—that the laboring class should be everywhere free men. I was anxious most that our country's unity might be preserved without bloodshed, if that were possible; by means of bloodshed, if that dire alternative should be foisted upon us. But, friends and neighbors, bloodshed is always a sad necessity, always a woeful necessity; and he who loves his fellow man must desire to make the necessity as short as possible, as brief as possible, to have the least amount of bloodshed possible, and so as soon as peace can be restored to efface immediately, as soon as can be, every trace not merely of blood on the earth, but of revengeful feelings from the hearts of his fellow men. Such has been the impulse of the course I have pursued throughout. My thoughts have been given to the public, warm and fresh—sometimes before an opportunity has been offered for due consideration and correction—very often mingled with the thoughts of others which were not my own, but which it was very easy to attribute to me. So I have come on to this time. No one heard my utterances, or listened to them in any way. Directly after the close of the war, when I pleaded for magnanimity, for forbearance, for the speediest possible effacement of all the sorrows from the public mind, no one who heeded me then can doubt where I stand to-day. No one. My course has been plain and simple. Down with all manner of lawlessness and violence. If they are Ku-Klux, or other disturbances, put them down with a strong hand, for mercy to them is quite different from mercy to the quiet, peaceable man of the country. Violence and lawlessness you must suppress, speedily, energetically, earnestly; but when it is suppressed, then forget wrath and remember mercy. I pleaded for universal amnesty. "What," say some, "were there no men who committed crimes during the war?" I say if there were, punish their crimes. Amnesty won't forbid that. If men committed murder during the civil war, whether on one side or the other if they committed acts contrary to the laws of human war, then I would have punished them for those acts, and I would have done it long ago. For every such act or outrage against the laws of war, in war, is as black a crime as though it were committed in time of peace. Punish those men always, but for all those men who were simply our antagonists in that great struggle I have no feeling of vengeful wrath, after they have laid down their arms and complied with all reasonable requirements of the government and of public safety, and I say, anything for vengeance, and for wrath, nothing. Such has been the feeling, such the conviction that I cherished through the war and since the war. Now I say the time has come for universal amnesty, so that no human being shall feel that, because he was on what you and I regard as the wrong side in the great struggle, he shall be prosecuted, disfranchised or subjected to any penalty for it. The time has come when we should proclaim that amnesty; and having secured the rights of every black man in the country, so that he is just as good as you or I, we should give the white man a chance too. Let us say to those who were mistaken, who fought against us and against themselves—for it was as much against themselves as it was against us—let us say: "Fellow-countrymen, you were wrong; you undertook to divide a country that ought not to be divided; you were mistaken, but that is over; the country is reunited; we are all free now; let us make you free also; let us altogether, every one of us, be citizens of this country, with equal liberties and privileges, so far as men can give them. If God has imposed disabilities, we cannot remedy that; we can only say the law is just as good for ignorant colored people as for me or you. Their standing in courts is the same as yours; their oath is the same. Let every one tell his story, and let the jury, giving each story due weight, determine which is correct; and let not color entitle to favor." This is the ground for which I have fought—not to have a subject class, a proscribed class, an alien class, or an outlaw class in the country; but to have men stand on an equal and lawful platform, on the common nationality of free citizens, free to each person according to such faculties as God has given them for their own sustenance, and for the upbuilding of their own families and fortunes. That seems to me statesmanship—I know it is humanity. I feel that it is patriotism that we should all alike remember no more harshly or bitterly the conflicts of the past, and that henceforth we are to be one American people, and each shall have every chance, so far as the Constitution and the laws give them to him. They say but a few are proscribed; but many are proscribed in the few. Whenever you say to me, your captain shall be punished for what you and he did, I am punished with him—I feel the blows inflicted on him. The ring that ties him to the dungeon eats into my heart as well as his. No part of that great people who struggled against us in the South now feel that they are entirely pardoned and restored to citizenship so long as any of their leaders or chiefs in the struggle are punished for the common sin or error, whatever it is. So, then, I stand before you an advocate of the rights and principles of universal amnesty. So long as there was any quarrel about impartial suffrage, I fought for it. Now there are none to be enfranchised, but some thousands who are disfranchised. Four years ago the Republican conventions resolved that these disabilities should speedily cease. I have waited in patience four years, and they don't cease. I now demand the people shall say, "Let all disabilities be abolished; let disfranchisement pass away; let us all be united; let amnesty and good feeling be restored; because we all stand on one common ground. This is all I would say to you. I have but little time to be among you, but I do appeal to Indiana, standing now, as she does, almost the leader of the advanced hope of the free States, I appeal to her to let her voice be heard in her coming election on the side of national reconciliation and universal amnesty. Other States will hear her, other States will heed her if that is her judgment. Let no false pride, let no party attachment, let no devotion to leaders, however able, however good—let nothing stifle that voice. Let it echo across the land a sign, a note of peace and gladness. Let the disfranchised hear it as a token of good cheer and good will. Let the people everywhere read and learn that Indiana has declared for the restoration of the lost American to the common privilege of American citizenship, and the country will rejoice that the reign of proscription is over and that the people have declared that all the people shall be free.

At Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., September 23.—Mr. Greeley, in his speech before the Board of Trade, this afternoon, after referring to the rapid growth of the State, its developments in mineral resources and in its iron and coal interests, said:

Mr. Chairman—I hear that you have been told that he who now addresses you is a fanatical advocate of the immediate resumption of specie payment. Such is not the fact. I do, indeed, believe that we might have resumed specie payment several years ago, when we had $125,000,000 in the treasury, mainly in gold, and an income exceeding our current expenditures by $100,000,000 per annum. We might then have resumed with less difficulty and less danger of failure than the banks encountered when they resumed in 1838, and at other times; but the opportunity was allowed to pass, because resumption was deemed inadvisable, and since then we have drifted further and further away from the point at which resumption was practicable. Our national income is diminished, so is our surplus in the treasury, while the premium on gold has advanced; in short, we are not on the road to specie payment, but are traveling the other way. Hence, I say, use the money which lies dead in the treasury—tempting its custodians to stock gambling, embezzlement and speculation—to reduce the public debt and diminish the interest accruing thereon. It was well to hoard gold while we professed to be on the point of resuming specie payment. Now that we have postponed that purpose all excuse for hoarding has vanished. Let the government pay its debts, and thus liberate the money it uselessly hoards, to invigorate the business and industry of the country. Such, gentlemen, are my ideas of finance, and having stated them, I will relieve you from futher attention.

Mr. Greeley was introduced to a large mass meeting in the State House yard to-night, by Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, and addressed the audience.

Killed by Lightning—Three Men and a Young Woman the Victims.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., September 23.—The heaviest rain storm ever known in this vicinity commenced last night and continued until noon to-day. Streets and cellars were flooded, doing considerable damage. Several barns in the country were struck by lightning and consumed. A girl at Palmyra, a young man at Helena, and two men in the town of Greenfield, were struck by lightning last night. The thunder and lightning were almost continuous during the prevalence of the storm.

CITY MATTERS.

An Explanation.

The following correspondence sufficiently explains itself:

PITTSBURGH, September 22.

John H. Hare:

DEAR SIR—We, the undersigned, colored voters of Allegheny county, would like an explanation as to why the Georgia Minstrels were refused entertainment at Hare's Hotel. An early reply will oblige.

Yours respectfully,
W. H. OWENS,
R. W. BELL,
J. G. B. KNOX,
L. F. WOODSON,
HENRI JOHNSON,
W. L. ARNOTT and others.

Messrs. W. H. Owens, R. W. Bell, J. G. B. Knox, L. F. Woodson, Henri Johnson, W. L. Arnott and others:

GENTLEMEN—I have received your communication of September 22, and in reply I would say: I am not proprietor of Hare's Hotel, and ought not to be held responsible for his (the proprietor's) action. At the time the Georgia Minstrels were on a visit to our city I was at Detroit, Michigan. Hoping that this explanation will be satisfactory,

I remain, respectfully yours,
JOHN H. HARE.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HON. E. A. STORRS, of Chicago, will speak at City Hall to-night.

THE Hartranft club is to escort Speaker Blaine tomorrow night.

THERE was no Schurzy lightning about Carl's reception yesterday. It was flatter than stale beer.

THE Second ward club is to take charge of Hon. E. A. Storrs this evening.

MAJOR KILGORE'S battalion is to escort Hon. G. W. Schoffield on Thursday night.

THERE were only three German banners in the Greeley procession last night.

DEMOCRATS counted all the way from 3,492 to 3,645 men and boys in the procession last night.

THERE were just three colored men, Rev. Fields and two others in the Greeley procession last night.

THE County Committee meets at two o'clock this afternoon at headquarters, 65 Smithfield street. Let there be a full attendance.

MR. A. BRADLEY, leading old man of the Pittsburgh Opera House, has tendered his resignation. It is stated that he is to join the Chestnut Street Philadelphia Theatre Company.

THE statement made in the *Leader*, to the effect that a number of the Republican clubs, particularly those of the First and Fourth wards, Allegheny, intended to turn out last night "purposely for the annoyance of the Schurz reception," was a gross perversion of the fact. We are authorized to state that the clubs in the wards named had no intention to turn out last night nor did they.

CARL SCHURZ.

His Reception and Speech Last Night.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon Hon. Carl Schurz, Senator from Missouri, arrived at the Union Depot from the West. He was met by the Chairman of the Central Committee and about fifty citizens, nearly all Germans, who escorted him to a carriage in waiting at the main entrance to the depot. Here the crowd increased to about two hundred persons, the majority attracted thither for the moment. There was a plentiful lack of enthusiasm, the reception partaking more of the solemnity of a funeral procession than an ovation to a distinguished stranger. Mr. Schurz was driven to the St. Charles hotel in an open carriage, decorated with flags. In the carriage with Mr. Schurz were Messrs. Moore, Reineman, and Schleiter, of the Central Committee. Arriving at the hotel, Mr. Schurz was quietly escorted to his rooms, where he received a number of citizens.

For a week past, efforts have been making to render this demonstration a marked and significant one, but the great labor spent upon it failed to produce the anticipated results. There was some little decoration along the streets embraced in the advertised route of procession, but it was exceedingly meagre when contrasted with which was witnessed here a few days ago. In the evening there was a torchlight procession, according to programme, in which all the available clubs joined. From a number of close and impartial counts, it was ascertained that there were just 3,420 persons in line, of whom 656 were boys. There were on foot and on horseback, 3,130, the remainder riding in carriages. The procession was about a mile in length, having been "spread" over a good deal of ground.

It was nine o'clock when the head of the column reached the stand on the North Diamond Square, Allegheny. For an hour a large audience had been in waiting there, and in order to "put in the time" short speeches were made by D. D. Bruce, Esq., Col. J. K. Kerr, and A. G. Cochran, Esq. The remarks of Messrs. Bruce and Cochran were neither just to the candidates whom they oppose, nor creditable to themselves, and did not meet with anything like a cordial response. Col. Kerr did not attempt to repeat the stale slanders of the opposition, and in this respect exhibited his good sense.

On reaching the platform Senator Schurz was introduced by Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., in a few laudatory remarks, but the playing of the bands annoyed him so that he did not begin to speak for several minutes after his introduction, and after he commenced he was frequently compelled to stop, owing to the din of the drums. Mr. Schurz commenced his address about nine o'clock, and spoke over two hours. Below we give a brief synopsis of his remarks:

SPEECH OF CARL SCHURZ.

The city of Pittsburgh has recently been the theater of two great demonstrations. One was the convention of soldiers to revive memories of battles and great conflicts; the other was, that which took place immediately afterwards at the coming of a man of peace—a man who endeavored to teach the people that instead of reviving the passions of war, it was best to bury its animosities under the banner of reconciliation, and was he not right in giving the American people his advice?

I was a volunteer in the army. I am proud that I was ever in the army. If I understand the true spirit of an American soldier, he is not a machine of war. He never forgets that he is a citizen. He does not fight for glory, conquest, the subjugation of his enemies, but he fights for the liberty of mankind, and for the good of the Republican government. In remembering past conflicts, and the glory of battles, he would therefore never to get that in fighting for the Union he was fighting for real good, honest government; that in fighting against slavery, he was fighting to confer equal rights upon all men, and to elevate even the lowest from degradation, and make them good citizens. In fighting against the rebellion, he fought for the Union and that all citizens should see in the national banner not the symbol of power, but the symbol of equal rights and universal justice. A desire of reconciliation will be uttermost in his heart as soon as the great object of the conflict is attained. Knowing the American soldier, as I do, I am free to say that the lowest among them have always been the most generous, and that the most generous have been the truest Americans.

Let us see in what way the true principles of the great war we have fought can be accomplished. This is not the first time I have stood before the citizens of Allegheny county. I was here in 1860, in 1861 and in 1864 advocating the principles and endeavoring to promote the cause of the Republican Union party. Let me say to you, that the principles I then advocated, the cause I then struggled to promote are still my principles, are still my cause, and that because I was honest in their advocacy I now stand among the ranks of the Liberal party in this country. It must have struck a great many of you that of the leaders of the Republican party who were foremost in the fight for liberty, almost all stand now where I stand, while the old organization is now commanded by such generals as Morton, of Indiana; Chandler, of Missouri; Butler, of Massachusetts, and last, but not least, Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania.

We fought during the war for the restoration of the Union—not to hold that Union together by force, but to hold it together by the consent, the willing consent, the love of all its citizens. It was therefore our first object after the war that true peace should be restored—peace, not only in point of form, but peace also in the hearts of men. In order to restore peace we thought it necessary, with the new order of things that had been brought about in this country by the war, that it should not be sustained by force, but by the support of public opinion, by the willing acquiescence, the willing consent of the majority of the whole American people.

In consequence of the war slavery was abolished in the South. Free labor was established. In order to make the free labor of the South maintain its rights the same as free labor of the North, equal rights was granted without distinction of color; we all knew that the changes that had been wrought during the war were not palatable to the Southern people. We all knew that the extension of suffrage to the colored population of the Southern States was well calculated to bring forth at first the evil consequence of mis-rule, mis-government and corruption. It was our business therefore, to use all means in our power, in the first place, to reconcile the minds of the Southern people to the legitimate results of the war, and in the recent place to mitigate those evil consequences which were likely to ensue from the admission to the body politic of the large class of men, who, having been in slavery, had not long gone to a school in which they would gather political knowledge or experience, I mean the late slaves. Did those who had fought during the war, who had saved the Union, who then held the laws of government in their hand, did they understand that great problem? Did they use all the means in their power to make the Southern people satisfied with their condition so as to reattach them to the Union? Let us see. At the time when universal suffrage was resolved upon there were laws enforced upon the United States excluding a very large number of intelligent, experienced citizens in the South from all participation in the administration of public affairs. I mean the laws imposing political disabilities. While thus by the extension of suffrage, thousands of ignorant blacks were allowed to vote, by this "political disabilities" a very large class of respectable whites were called political outcasts, and that however well disposed they might be toward the government we did not invite them, but repelled them from all participation in the management of public affairs. Some of us now called Liberals saw at once that the admission of ignorant blacks to political power had to be counterbalanced by the admission of intelligent whites. We saw that the extension of suffrage should have been accompanied by the abolition of all laws imposing political disabilities. In other words that universal amnesty and suffrage belong together. I am proud to say that the very man who now stands at the head of the great Liberal column, Horace Greeley, was the first to put forth that doctrine. Did the Republican party—did the Republican administration at its head understand and appreciate that great duty? When the Republican leaders saw that it could only refuse amnesty at the life of their party, then they yielded.

I regret to say that I have to charge upon those in power a much greater dereliction of duty still. When the war was over certain men went in to those Southern States when they were in the midst of confusion and excitement for the purpose of filling their pockets as fast as possible. That class of men we are in the habit of calling carpet-baggers. You have undoubtedly heard of some of its results. Let me show you what has been done there. Look at the State of South Carolina. In 1861 the State debt of South Carolina was $4,000,000. It is now admitted by the carpet bag government to be something over $20,000,000. When you ask the people of South Carolina what they have got for that increase of debt they will tell you they have not received as much as a pinch of snuff in return. In 1860 the value of farm land was $134,000,000. According to the census of 1870 the value of farm land was only $45,000,000, a decrease of fully two-thirds. Look at Arkansas—in 1861 the debt of that State was $2,000,000, now it is $18,000,000, exclusive of the railroad taxation. In 1860 the value of farm lands was $90,000,000—in 1870 only $40,000,000, a decrease of more than one-half. Mark you the increase of debt did not arise from the war, for the war debt is now repudiated and not a cent of it was paid in any Southern State. Go to the State of North Carolina—in 1861 its debt was $16,000,000, now it is $34,000,000, and if the accumulated interest, which has not been paid, is added, the debt will reach $40,000,000. The Legislature authorized an issue of $16,000,000 of railroad bonds, and all these $16,000,000 disappeared at once into the pockets of the carpet-baggers. In 1860 the value of farm land was $143,000,000, in 1870 it was only $78,000,000, a decrease of nearly one-half. The Governor of North Carolina in his last annual message, although himself a radical, was obliged to say that the burdens imposed upon the State could not be defrayed by taxation without sweeping away the property of thousands of citizens and sweeping away from as many more thousands the necessities of life. Such are the results of carpet-bag governments in the South. Let no man say that this was merely the upshot of the results of the war. Take the States of Missouri, Virginia and Tennessee. Our armies marched and countermarched in these States much more frequently than in the States alluded to. I know more battles were fought there, and yet look at them. You will find that either their wealth has increased between $60,000,000 or $70,000,000 or that the diminution is very slight. What then is the difference in the one set of States, because greater devastation was caused in these States by the war than in the other States where the wounds of war were quickly healed.

You will say, however, that the Republican party cannot be held responsible for this. Let us see. In whose name, under whose auspices was carpet bag government carried on in the South. Was it not in the name and under the auspices of the Republican party? Was it not through the carpet bag government in the South that the Republican party made itself known and felt to the Southern people? Furthermore, who will deny that the carpet bag governments in the South were maintained and the yoke fastened upon the necks of the Southern people by the patronage of the Republican administration of Grant.

I, for my part, have been a Republican all the days of my public life. I gave that party and its cause the best years of my manhood, and the strongest efforts of which I was capable. But I was a Republican for the purpose of giving this country good and honest government. I am not a Republican for the purpose of supporting scoundrels and thieves in office. As a Republican and an honest citizen I was opposed, and denounced to the best of my ability, Tammany Hall. But I ask you, did the Republican party, in fastening the yoke of republican government upon the necks of the southern people fulfil their duty toward them? Is that reconciling them toward the new order of things?

The same feature we deplore in the South we have to deplore in the North. You are all aware that in times of excitement, in times of war, there is danger of producing a relaxation of public morals. In all countries and in all ages, wars have stimulated what there was of a thieving spirit in the people, to lower their standard of morality in political life. Those in power ought to have considered it their first duty to use all the means in their power to lift the morality of our political life to a higher level. Let us see whether the Republican party fulfilled that great duty. The speaker here spoke at some length of the character of several of the State governments.

There was a third great duty which in consequence of the war devolved upon the administration. You are all aware that in times of civil war—in times of great danger and excitement—when the republic is in peril—when the nation fights for its very life, we are willing to concede to those who hold the power in their hands, an accumulative and extraordinary power, which in ordinary times would be denied them. I have no fault to find with what the government did during the war. I want to call your attention to one of the consequences which ensued from that condition of things. Look over the American people. At the commencement of the war there were many who were only ten or thirteen years old who are now twenty or twenty-five. What political school have they gone through. There are thousands and thousands of them who have never heard the Constitution of the United States mentioned by name. They already constitute one-third of our voting power. What will the consequence be when the time comes for that young generation to take the helm of affairs unless sounder constitutional notions be instilled in their hearts. Am I not right in saying that it was one of the highest duties of those in power to see that the constitution be re-instated with the soundest notions and the restriction of power be again revived in the public mind and that a higher respect for the authority of law be rekindled in their hearts. Has the Republican party fulfilled that great duty? Let us see. It is now a little over a year ago that in a public meeting in Chicago, I, for the first time resolved not to vote for Gen. Grant, should he be nominated by the Republican party. I then found myself solitary and alone, but I do not feel quite as lonesome now.

The speaker next referred at some length to the old, old story about San Domingo. In the course of his remarks he said that President Grant was so anxious to acquire the territory that he sent a portion of the naval fleet to protect the President of that country from both foreign and civil foes. He held that the President had no right to do this, as Congress was in session, and that the President had usurped his authority and violated the Constitution, as Congress was the war-making power. Mr. Schurz then referred to the evil influence this so-called usurpation of authority would have upon the future welfare of our country.

Congress and the military ring came in next for the speaker's attention. The speaker then stated that there were about sixty or sixty-five thousand officers in the country appointed by the present administration, and that those appointed several thousand additional. There was a time, he added, in the history of the Republic when an officer of the national government felt the pride of a freeman in his bosom when he was an independent American citizen. But the speaker held this was not the case now, as these officers were required to work for the interest of the Republican party, and to become political slaves to the administration. He then alluded to the fact that he was born in a foreign country. He could assure those present that the governments of Germany, Spain, Belgium, France, or even Austria, were not as corrupt as this. The people of this country are told that this is a government of the people because it is called a Republic. This government does not belong to the people, but it belongs in fee simple to U. S. Grant and the Republican National Executive Committee. He said that the people were now fighting for the purity of the ballot-box.

The speaker now alluded at considerable length to the new movement. He said a party of reform rose up. They assembled at Cincinnati. They created a party. They adopted a platform. They nominated Greeley for President. Another batch of freemen assembled at Baltimore—the Liberal Democrats, and they cast their past prejudices behind them, opened their eyes and their hearts to the great problem now to be solved, and grasped the hands of the Liberal Republicans, adopted their platform and re-nominated the Cincinnati candidate. What are the purposes of the great movement in which we are engaged? It is not our purpose to undo any of the legitimate results of the war as brought forth, as they are now embodied in the Constitution, for I am free to say, if such were the purpose of this movement I should not give it my support. The first great purpose of the Liberal movement is to break the partisan despotism which endeavors to make political slaves of us all. I have not left the old Republican organization for the purpose of becoming a member of the Democratic organization. I believe that the greatest blessings we can enjoy in this country is to be non-partisan. I know that the election of Greeley is going to give us that non-partisan administration, and it is for that reason I advocate that election.

The second great purpose of this movement is the solution of the Southern problem. What is that Southern problem? It is to make the people of the South feel once more that this is their country—that the American flag is not to be to them a symbol of conquest but a symbol of equal rights, of impartial justice, and of national reconciliation—to make them conscious of the fact that in that flag their rights are as safe and as great as our rights—that in the welfare of this Republic their welfare is bound up just as much as ours is. The Republican party cannot solve that problem, because it has forfeited the confidence of the Southern people. It has forfeited that confidence by refusing to give them amnesty when they needed the abolition of all political disability. We Liberals can solve it because we have their confidence. Did they not know who Greeley was? Did they know that Greeley was the foremost against slavery, that he was the first to proclaim universal suffrage and general amnesty. Do you think the Southern people are such fools, or such children that they still desire to re-enslave the colored people, to elect the very same man they know was the first enemy to slavery, and the first who advocated equal rights? They are stretching out their hands, and saying we will be good citizens forever to the Union; we will accept all the legitimate results of the war; we will maintain the constitution. Do you find it in your hearts to say we repel the hand you offer us. You are scoundrels. The speaker now closed by alluding to the prosperity of this city and country to have it [illegible] be to the interest of this city and country to have the South reconciled, as a large market could be found in the South for our manufacturers and merchants. When he was in the South he had seen large processions, the men carrying [illegible] flags, but the stars and stripes, showing that they were becoming reconciled. The speaker closed by urging the Liberals to work faithfully for the success of their ticket.

At the conclusion of Mr. Schurz's remarks the meeting adjourned.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

THE SOUTH SIDE ANNEXED.

Special Meeting of Councils Yesterday—Final Action on the Consolidation Act—Proposed Reduction of the Number of Councilmen—The Lock-up—Mayor's Clerk—Street Ordinances—The Railroad Ordinance Read in Common Council, etc.

Yesterday, Councils held a special meeting for the purpose of disposing of the new apportionment act.

SELECT COUNCIL.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Shipton was called to the chair and stated the object of the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

President Gross having arrived took his seat.

The apportionment ordinance as heretofore published, and as passed in Common Council, was then taken up.

Mr. House asked for the reading of the ordinance.

The Clerk read the ordinance.

Mr. Burgwin asked if the ordinance provided for the election of Councilmen in October.

The Chair said that the election was fixed by another ordinance.

Mr. Riddell, while he favored the annexation of the South Side, thought that great injustice had been done the old city. He did not think it was proper to give the South Side, with a taxable population of 8,000, twenty-six Common Councilmen—more than was allowed the old city.

Mr. Shipton would like some one to suggest a means of remedy. He thought it would be impossible to make any change before the sitting of the next Legislature.

Mr. Phillips said the whole matter had been done hastily, but that he did not think it possible to recede from its provisions now.

The action of Common Council was then concurred in.

The supplemental act in relation to the October election of Councilmen, passed in Common Council, was next taken up and discussed by Messrs. Burgwin, Riddell, Phillips and others.

Select Council then concurred in the action of the Common Council.

The resolution from Common Council to the effect that Councils adopt the apportionment act under protest was concurred in.

The ordinance changing the place of election in the Second precinct, Twelfth ward, to the new school house on Smallman street, was concurred in.

REDUCTION OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Aiken offered the following draft of a supplement act of Assembly:

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be no election for members of Select Council in and for the city of Pittsburgh whose term expires in January, 1874, and thereafter the said Select Council shall consist of one member from each ward. The Select Councilmen who remain in office shall, at their first meeting in January, 1874, be divided by lot in two classes. The seats of the Councilmen of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, and of the second class at the expiration of the second year; so that thereafter one-half of the whole number of Select Councilmen may be chosen every year.

Also the following resolution:

Resolved, That we do hereby recommend to the Legislature the enactment of the enclosed draft of supplementary act of Assembly reducing the Select Council of the City of Pittsburgh to one member from each ward, and that the clerk be and is hereby instructed to forward the same as soon as the Legislature is convened.

Mr. Burgwin thought that the resolution should be laid over until the members of Council from the South Side had an opportunity to vote on it.

Mr. Phillips moved that the entire matter be referred to a committee.

After some discussion, action on the matter was postponed for the present.

School alley was ordered to be graded and paved.

Mr. E. P. Jones called up Hazlewood avenue, the ordinance providing for the grading and paving of Hazlewood avenue from Four Mile run to the Monongahela river.

Mr. Burgwin favored the passage of the ordinance, and Mr. McCune opposed it.

The action of Common Council was concurred in, the ordinance passing.

Mr. McCarthy offered a resolution instructing the Ordinance Committee to provide for the fixing of officers for the South Side boroughs after annexation.

Mr. Burgwin thought that the resolution should be postponed until the people of the South Side could vote on it.

The resolution was laid over.

PETITIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A petition for the grading of Torrence street, from Frankstown avenue to Pennsylvania Railroad, accompanied by an ordinance, was received and ordinance passed.

Mr. Burgwin offered the following:

Resolved, That it be the duty of the City Clerk to examine all ordinances which have passed to a second reading, and report to Councils those irregularly drawn. Passed.

Mr. Jeremy called up a resolution asking for viewers on Shore alley, to assess grading and paving benefits and damages. Passed.

A tramway was authorized on Highland avenue for the convenience of the water works contractors.

Mr. Chislett presented a petition for water pipe on Forty-fifth street. Referred.

Also, a remonstrance against widening Forty-fifth street. Street Committee.

On motion adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held yesterday afternoon nearly all the members being present.

President Oliver stated that the special business was to consider the ordinance apportioning members of Common Council among the wards in the newly consolidated districts known as the "South Side boroughs." The ordinance, he stated was now on third reading.

Mr. Gazzam asked what the effect would be if the ordinance were not adopted to-day? He would like to have the opinion of the City Solicitor on the matter.

President Oliver stated that the opinion of the Solicitor was not needed. The act of Assembly made it incumbent on Councils to fix the apportionment.

Mr. Gazzam stated that he did not wish to do anything to defeat consolidation, but he thought many of the old wards would be left in a bad shape, in having their representation reduced.

Mr. D. L. Fleming remarked that the City Solicitor was present at all the meetings of the Apportionment Committee, and the ordinance was drawn under his direction. All the Committee had to do was to find the number of taxables, and apportion the members accordingly.

Mr. McCandless offered the following.

Resolved, That these Councils do vote for the apportionment ordinance under protest, with the understanding that these Councils unite in petitioning the next Legislature for an act apportioning the entire city upon an equitable basis.

The resolution was adopted.

The ordinance apportioning the representatives from the South Side wards was then read a third time and passed. By this act the South Side boroughs were informally admitted, and when the members are elected in pursuance thereof, (on the second Tuesday in October,) they will be entitled to take their seats at the first meeting in November.

The general apportionment ordinance fixing the number of members of Common Council in all the wards, old and new, was then read a third time and finally passed—the resolution of Mr. McCandless, as above given, having been re-enacted previous to taking the vote.

CHANGE OF ELECTION POLLS.

Mr. Neeson offered an ordinance changing the place of holding elections in the second precinct of the Twelfth ward, to the new school house in said precinct. Adopted.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Common Council then took up the unfinished business of Select, and concurred in the same, excepting the resolution suspending work on Thirty-ninth street, which was non-concurred in.

THE LOCK-UP.

The report of the Committee on City Property, setting forth that they had leased the present lock-up for a term of nine years, at $1,500 per year, was read and a motion made to concur.

Mr. Watson objected, because Councils had already appointed a special committee to purchase a site for and erect thereon a new lock-up.

Mr. W. B. Negley moved that the report of the Committee on City Property be laid over.

After explanation, and some debate, Mr. Negley withdrew his motion, and the report was concurred in.

An ordinance to divide the Twenty-second ward into two election precincts, was then taken up on third reading and finally passed.

THE MAYOR'S CLERK.

The ordinance relative to the services and salary of the Mayor's clerk, was taken up as unfinished business. The ordinance repeals all legislation requiring the clerk to act in any capacity but that of clerk to the Mayor, and cuts off all compensation from the city. It was passed to second reading and laid over, the Council refusing to suspend the rules for a third reading.

THE PAY OF THE POLICE.

The ordinance increasing the pay of the police, was called up and laid over on second reading. A motion to suspend the rules having been lost.

SYLVAN AVENUE.

The ordinance for the opening of Sylvan avenue, passed in Select, was debated, and concurred in, under a suspension of the rules.

STREET BUSINESS.

Mr. Arthurs, from the Street Committee, presented the following ordinances:

For opening Our alley, from Pride to Price street; for opening Our alley, from Vine to Dinwiddie street; for grading and paving of Our alley, from Pride to Price street; for grading and paving of Our alley, from Vine to Dinwiddie street—all of which were passed.

Also, ordinance for the opening of Valley street. Passed.

Also, ordinance to grade and pave Blackberry alley, from Forty-ninth to Fiftieth street. Passed.

Also, ordinance to grade and pave Woolslayer alley, from Thirty-ninth to Fortieth street. Passed.

Also, ordinance to re-grade and re-pave, with wood Penn avenue, from Sixth to Butler street. Passed.

Also, ordinance opening Bates alley to Wilson street. Passed.

Also, ordinance changing grade of Harrison street and Fiftieth street. Passed.

Also, opening plans of Liberty avenue, Mulberry alley, and Forty-seventh streets. Passed.

THE RAILROAD ORDINANCE.

Mr. Watson, who had previously made several unsuccessful attempts to call up the ordinance authorizing the city to contract with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in regard to the vacation of certain streets, and the construction of bridges, tunnels, etc., now renewed his motion, and was recognized by the Chair.

Two or three members moved to adjourn, as it was now ten minutes past four o'clock.

President Oliver stated that the motion was in order, and it was his duty to read the ordinance. After that was done, the Council might take such action as it deemed best.

The ordinance was then read throughout.

Mr. Gazzam then moved that the ordinance be printed in the official papers, and that copies be furnished to the members of Council. Agreed to.

Mr. Patterson then proposed an amendment, which the Chair ruled out of order, and which was not read.

Council then adjourned.

BILL IGNORED.

The Wilkinsburgh Shooting.

Yesterday morning the case of John Walker, charged with causing the death of Thomas Whalen, on the 14th inst., at Wilkinsburgh, was brought before the Grand Jury. It will be remembered that Thomas Whalen and Walker had been in attendance at a political meeting, and at the time were waiting on the platform of the Wilkinsburgh station for the train, which was to take them to their home at East Liberty. Just before the train arrived Walker, it is stated, cheered for Greeley, when Whalen told him to keep quiet, as it might create a disturbance. Walker then pulled out his revolver, to show that he was prepared, and while handling it the weapon was discharged. The ball struck Whalen, and he died from the effects of the wound in a short time afterwards. Walker was committed by the Coroner, after an inquest had been held. Yesterday morning the Grand Jury ignored the bill, and Walker was brought from the jail into Court and discharged by proclamation.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

That old favorite and highly talented comedian, Mr. John Collins, made his debut at the Pittsburgh Opera House last night to a large and intelligent audience. Mr. Collins is one of those persons who never gets old, and last night he acted as well and sung as pleasingly as he did on the occasion of his first visit to our city, more than a score of years ago. The gentleman received a warm reception from his many friends. The play of the evening was "Paul Clifford," a pleasing drama of the sensational order, full of good music, both vocal and instrumental, and beautiful tableaux, some of the scenes being really superb. "Paul Clifford" will be repeated this evening, the entertainment to conclude with a laughable farce.

American Theater.

The torchlight procession by the ladies, the Egyptian Jugglers, Welsh & Rice's minstrels and a host of other attractions were presented to a large audience at Manager Aims' establishment last night. A good bill this evening.

Varieties Theater.

At this house the Scottish nightingale, Miss Agnes Sutherland, and the female minstrels, sixteen in number, appeared to a large audience last night. A very attractive programme is offered for this evening, when several novelties will be presented.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. J. G. McCandless, physician to the Board of Health, reports that during the week ending September 22d, there were fifty-two deaths. Of those who died 30 were males, and 22 females; 50 were white and 2 colored. The causes of death were as follows: Alcoholism, 1; accident, 2; burn, 1; bronchitis, 1; consumption, 5; convulsions, 2; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; congestion of lungs, 1; dentition, 1; diarrhœa, 1; disease of heart, 3; dysentery, 1; remittent fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1; typhoid fever, 3; hæmorrhage from uterus, 1; hæmorrhage from bowels, 1; inflammation of brain, 1; inflammation of men'g's, 1; inflammation of lungs, 2; inflammation of endocardium, 1; inflammation of veins of womb; inanition, 1; kidneys, b's disease, 1; marasmus, 4; murder, 1; paralysis, 1; premature birth, 4; scrofula, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; still births, 4. The ages of the deceased were as follows: Under 1 year, 20; from 1 to 2, 9; from 2 to 5, 3; from 5 to 10, 0; from 10 to 15, 1; from 15 to 20, 2; from 20 to 30, 5; from 30 to 40, 3; from 40 to 50, 3; from 50 to 60, 2; from 60 to 70, 0; from 70 to 80, 1.

YESTERDAY Wm. H. Mentel was discharged from custody. The defendant, it will be remembered, forged notes to a considerable amount, and after his arrest his father succeeded in settling with nearly all the persons who held the worthless paper. Mayor Callow, before whom one information was made, sent the case over to court. The defendant having admitted his guilt. Yesterday morning the grand jury ignored the bill against him, and he was subsequently given his liberty.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

This Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, and disposed of the following business:

George Morris, indicted for the larceny of two pairs of shoes, P. Pender, prosecutor, was convicted, and sentenced four months to the Workhouse.

Nicholas Felix, indicted on a charge of the larceny of a breast-pin and other small articles, Martin Lutz, prosecutor, was next placed on trial. Jury out.

John Meyer was tried on an indictment accusing him of selling liquor on Sunday, George W. Rush, prosecutor, and was acquitted, but directed to pay the costs.

Rush was then arraigned on a counter charge brought by Mayer, accusing him of adultery. Rush entered a plea of *nolo contendere* and was held for sentence.

Townsend Lyle plead guilty to an indictment charging him with the larceny of a watch and chain from Lewis Harvey. Sentence was deferred.

A. S. Brush was brought up on a charge of misdemeanor under the livery act, in having damaged the horse and vehicle of John Bradley to the extent of $100. On motion of the District Attorney, a *nol. pros.* was allowed on payment of costs by defendant.

The surety case of R. C. Howard vs. James Ward was dismissed at the cost of the prosecutor, the latter not appearing.

John Meyer was tried on a charge of assault and battery, G. W. Rush, prosecutor. Jury out.

P. M'Cabe and J. M'Cabe were indicted for highway robbery, and next placed on trial. The defendants were boys, the oldest not more than eleven years of age, and are charged with attacking two little girls on Sixteenth street, in this city, and taking from one of them a two dollar bill. Jury out.

A verdict of not guilty was rendered in the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. S. Campbell, M. C. Morgan and J. F. Colwell, indicted for conspiracy and false pretences, no testimony having been taken, the District Attorney stating that the evidence would not sustain the charge.

Louis Mueller, of Homestead, was indicted for keeping a disorderly house, Andrew Harper, prosecutor. Jury out.

The constables of the First, Second, Sixth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Fourteenth wards, Pittsburgh, will be heard on their returns before the Grand Jury on Tuesday, September 24th, at ten o'clock A. M. The Second, Fourth and Seventh wards, Allegheny city, and the boroughs of Temperanceville, South Pittsburgh, Sharpsburg and McKeesport on Wednesday, September 25th, at ten o'clock A. M.; and the boroughs of Tarentum and West Elizabeth, and the townships of Mifflin, Wilkins, Harrison, and Elizabeth on Wednesday, September 26th, at ten o'clock A. M.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.	
Frederick Sones,	John McBride,
Frederick Jones,	Jacob Crampf,
Wm. Schmolze,	Margaret Balt,
David Davis,	Annie Butler,
August Urbain,	Robert Gamble,
Ferdinand Kates,	Wm. Ludenberg.
John Hall,	

More of the Wylie Street Riot.

Yesterday morning Chief of Police Irwin made informations against Joseph Marks, John Readout, John Readout, Jr., George Beatty, John Bell, Abe Reed, Wm. Lovett, Thomas Benton, Andrew Fry, Orange Steel, Charley Sims, Robert Brown, and Jack Lawson, charging them with being concerned in the riot on Wylie Street, on the night of the 14th instant. The defendants, all colored men, were arrested and brought to the Mayor's office, where they waived a hearing and gave bail for their appearance at court in the sum of $500 each. Mr. John H. Hare, Gen. A. L. Pearson, and Mr. Charles Jeremy, became bondsmen for defendants.

Which of the mayor's detectives donned a white hat and occupied considerable room in a buggy in the procession last night?

The Million for the Million.

The new cook stove called the Million, manufactured and sold by Messrs. John B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, is designed to meet the wants of the people. It is neat, finely finished durable, adapted to meet the wants of the housekeeper and is sold at a reasonable price. Everything considered, it is the cheapest stove in the market. Housekeepers who cannot afford to incur the expense of buying a high priced stove should avail themselves of the opportunity of examining the Million at 291 Liberty street.

The National of Allegheny.

Any of our readers having uninsured property should not hesitate or delay to have it fully covered by insurance. In taking out their policy we would suggest the preferable nature of our home companies, arising from the fact that very little difficulty is experienced in making themselves fully conversant with their affairs, while insuring in companies located abroad is virtually "taking a leap in the dark." Among the companies doing business in this vicinity there is no one we can more confidently indorse than the National of Allegheny, office over Second National Bank, corner of Federal street and the Diamond, James E. Stevenson, Secretary.

Trees and Flowers.

Messrs. Hilands, King & Co., corner of North and Cedar avenues, Allegheny City, can furnish fruit and ornamental trees, bouquets, wreaths, crosses, etc.

A Large Assortment

One of the largest assortments of trunks, valises, ladies' satchels, etc., kept in this city can be found at the trunk parlor of Messrs. Vogel & Graham, No. 118 Wood street. All articles comprised in their stock are superior in every respect, and the firm are well prepared to substantiate their claim—the cheapest trunk house in the city. If you would get a superior article in this line, at a low price, call upon the firm designated and you will be accommodated.

Grand Opening.

The new store room on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street will be ready for occupancy on Thursday, when Paul Hugus Hacke, the proprietor, will return to the premises and open with an entirely new stock of dry goods. This will be the finest retail dry goods store in town, and as Mr. Hacke possesses an enviable reputation for the superiority and style of his goods, our readers will do well to call and see the attractions that will be presented.

Great Success at the Fairs.

Among the many improvements that are meeting with success is Cunningham & Bradley's Sash Adjuster and Lock, receiving first premiums and diplomas; is all the rage. Call and see it, at 73 Grant street.

A Popular System.

The principle of selling goods on the one price system is deservedly popular, as it insures equal advantages and the lowest prices to all customers. This system is rigidly adhered to at the old and reliable hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

The Latest Styles

And the freshest goods can be obtained at the popular one price hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street.

The Anatomical Museum.

The branch of Dr. Kahn's celebrated New York Museum of Anatomy, which was recently opened in Turner Hall, Sixth avenue, is still open for visitors, from 9 o'clock in the morning till 10 o'clock at night. Since its opening, the museum has been visited by hundreds of our citizens, all of whom have expressed the highest degree of satisfaction as the result of their visit.

Great Inducements

Are offered the trade and the retail buyer in stock and prices at the one price hat and cap house of Wm. Fleming & Co., 139 Wood street.

Removed.

Paul Hugus Hacke will remove to his new storeroom on the corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, on Thursday. Upon that occasion will be opened an entirely new and very attractive assortment of imported and domestic dry goods. The storeroom is the finest in the city, the location is unsurpassed and the goods will be superior in quality, and sufficiently varied in character to meet the demand of all buyers.

One Price.

Every article offered at the fashionable hat and cap emporium of Messrs. Wm. Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, is sold strictly on the one price principle.

Special Notice.

In answer to numerous enquiries, Dr. Kahn, proprietor of the Museum of Anatomy, now on exhibition at Turner's Hall, begs to inform the public that owing to a pressure of business he will be unable to visit Pittsburgh, but that he may be consulted personally or by letter at his residence, No. 29 Fifth avenue, New York City, from nine A. M. to two P. M., and from five till eight P. M. On Sundays till two only.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

Dr. Hunter's Removal.

Dr. Hunter has removed to No. 256 Penn avenue, where he can be consulted upon all diseases of the throat, lungs, heart, nasal cavities and ears, to which branch of his profession he devotes his attention exclusively.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

Greeley and Grant Clubs

Supplied with campaign goods, capes, caps and torches, at R. H. Palmer's hat house, 149 and 151 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Campaign Goods.

Capes, caps and torches, wholesale and retail, at R. H. Palmer's hat house 149 and 151 Wood street.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America

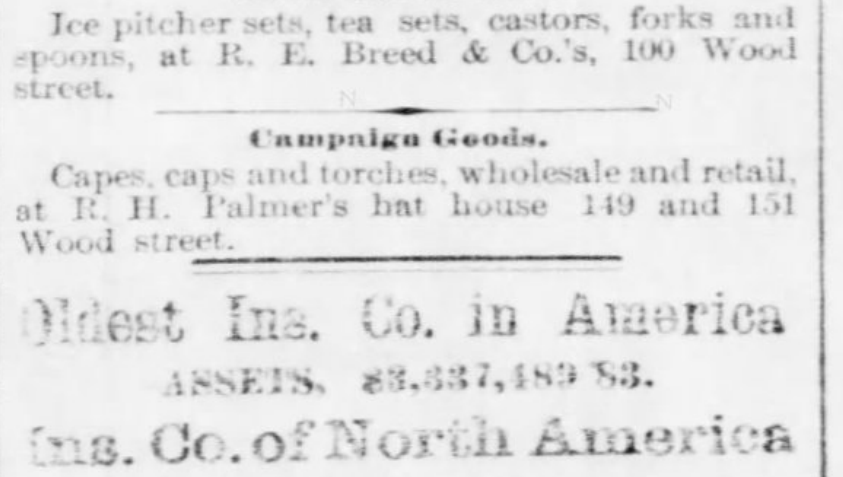
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.

Ins. Co. of North America

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by

WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.



BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS, AT $35 TO $300.

DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS, $8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $825. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

Sign of the Big Gun.

AFFLICTED

Pause and consider whether it is better for your present trouble and future health to use the SAMARITAN'S GIFT, or be gorged with the quack's Balsam Copaiba, which drug is a sure tell-tale, having a horrid taste and still more disgusting smell. The grand and most important part of the Samaritan's Gift is its certainty of cure in the short time of from two to four days, besides being pleasant to take, having no smell or unpleasant taste and can be used without the knowledge of the most intimate acquaintance. The Gift is the only known remedy that can be depended on.

Male packages $2; female $3. Sent by mail to and address.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

MOSQUITO BARS,
CURTAIN GOODS
And BEDDING,

NO. 100 THIRD AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

DIED:

KERR—On Monday, September 23d, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Cresson, Pa., Rev. PATRICK KERR, Pastor of St. Agnes's Church, Soho, and formerly of St. Paul's Cathedral, aged about thirty-eight years.

Remains will be brought to this city TO-DAY. Notice of funeral in Wednesday morning papers.

SLATTERY—In Greensburg, on Sunday, the 22d inst., after a short but severe sickness, the Rev. GEORGE SLATTERY, Rector of Christ Church, and formerly Rector of St. James Church, in this city.

The funeral services will be held in Christ Church, Greensburg, on WEDNESDAY MORNING, September 25th, at 10 o'clock. The clergy and the friends of deceased are invited to attend. The train leaves the Union Depot at 7:35 A. M., and returning leaves Greensburg at 12:50 P. M.

"So He giveth His beloved sleep."

KANE—Saturday evening, September 21st, 1872, HENRY KANE, aged fifty-four years.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Grace Cassidy, No. 94 Third avenue, on TUESDAY MORNING, 24th instant, at 9 o'clock, and will proceed to the Cathedral and St. Mary's Cemetery. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

[San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.]

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 24, 1872, engagement of the famous Irish Comedian and Vocalist,

JOHN COLLINS,

Who will appear in his great character of

PAUL CLIFFORD.

And sing Six Original Songs. New Scenery, New Costumes, New Effects.

To conclude with Collins's specialty,

THE NERVOUS MAN.

McShane (with songs)..........Mr. JOHN COLLINS.

FRED. AIMS AMERICAN VARIETIES THEATER.

FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager and Advertiser.

Welch & Rice's Grand Carnival Minstrels. Egyptian Jugglers and Female Torchlight Procession. Also Misses Hall and Ione, Messrs. Welch, Mulligan, Rice, Bray, Gardner, Hall, Walters and Morton and Grand Ballet Troupe.

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee 2:30 P. M.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Proprietors.

To night, Miss Agnes Sutherland, Allie Bateman, Billy Noonan and Amanda Lewis's Female Minstrels. The Star Company in an immense Olio and the Local Drama termed,

THE BELLE OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Ladies' Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

TURNER HALL,

SIXTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Dr. Kahn's Great Anatomical Museum,

OF NEW YORK,

Is now opened in above Hall. Every man ought to take the opportunity and visit the same. It will remain only a short time on exhibition. Admittance for gentlemen only. Opened from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M.

ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

PROF. D. MAYER'S

SELECT

Dancing Academy

TURNER HALL, SIXTH AVENUE.

CLASSES FOR MISSES AND MASTERS will Re-open SATURDAY, October 5th, 1872, with a GRAND MATINEE, to which all former Scholars are invited.

Classes for LADIES and GENTLEMEN will Re-open FRIDAY EVENING, October 4, 1872, with a GRAND SOIREE, to which all former Scholars and Patrons are invited. Season invitations will be issued on the opening night to those present.

Prof. Mayer respectfully calls the attention of all those intending to join Dancing School this season, to the fact that he will teach all the Fashionable Dances, Waltz included, during their first quarter, and refers to his former Scholars and Patrons, who will testify to the correctness of this statement. Please call for a Circular at any of the Music Stores.

N. B.—Parties desiring to rent the above Hall will please apply to

PROF. MAYER,

At the Hall, from 10 to 12 A. M.

PROF. DE LONG'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

AT LAFAYETTE HALL.

Masters and Misses's Class will commence SATURDAY, September 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a Grand Matinee. Gent's Evening Class will commence MONDAY, September 30th, at 8 o'clock P. M.

There will be but two terms for juveniles and one term for gents during the season, therefore it is necessary that all should commence at the beginning.

All the latest Dances have been procured and will be taught in rapid succession.

For particulars please call for Circulars at the Music Stores.

FAIRS.

FAIR! FAIR!! FAIR!!! THE ANNUAL Fair of the Beaver County Agricultural Society will be held at

BEAVER,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday,

SEPTEMBER 25th, 26th and 27th, 1872.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

DR. R. WILSON CARR, of Baltimore, says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

DR. T. C. PUGH of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

REV. DABNEY BALL, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

CRAVEN & CO., Druggists, at Gordonsville, Va., say it never failed to give satisfaction.

SAML. G. McFADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of Rheumatism when all else failed.

Did our space admit, we could give you testimonials from every State in the South from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

CLEMENTS & CO., Baltimore,
Sole Proprietors.

JOHN F. HENRY,

No. 8 College Place, New York, Wholesale Agency.

ROSADALIS PURIFIES THE BLOOD

TTh8

B. S. Koll & Co.,

147 WOOD STREET, BET. FIFTH AND SIXTH AVES.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Koll's Patent Improved Wrought and Cast Iron Furnaces,

METROPOLIS.

PATENT STEAM INJECTOR

For HEATING PUBLIC AND PRIVATE BUILDINGS. *Requires attention but once in twenty-four hours*, is economical in fuel, and with WELDON'S PATENT STEAM INJECTOR produces a moist, healthy atmosphere. Also Manufacturers of KOLL'S PATENT ENTERPRISE FAMILY COOKING RANGE, and Wrought and Cast Iron COOKING RANGES, STEAM TABLES, CARVING TABLES, COFFEE URNS, BROILERS, WAFFLE and LAUNDRY STOVES, &c., for Hotels Restaurants, &c.

CAPS, CAPES,

TORCHES AND LEGGINS,

MANUFACTURED AT

WILT'S UPHOLSTERY,

92 THIRD AVENUE.

Special terms given to large orders. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

WHEAT—CHOICE

Amber and Red Winter Wheat,

In store and to arrive. For sale by

DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

NEW CROP JAPAN TEA—JUST RECEIVED by overland route, the first of the new season's uncolored Japan Tea, very choice and fragrant, for sale by the Half Chest or Pound, at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

CITY AND COUNTRY COMBINED.

Wm. Dilworth, Jr's

SALE

OF

LARGE LOTS

ON

West End Avenue,

NOW LOCATED.

On Friday, September 27th,

AT 2 O'CLOCK,

Will be sold on the premises, the beautiful property of Mr. William Dilworth, Jr., now divided into Lots of

1-4 TO 2 ACRES EACH.

Situated on the New Brighton Road, henceforth to be known as West End avenue, permanently located as such on Friday last. This is most delightful property, and sure to please any person of good taste and judgment. The five avenues which traverse through these grounds are most valuable to parties who intend building. Being already completed they are ready for immediate use, obviating the usual necessity of waiting for years for the introduction of good roads. Few places can present the same attractions in beauty of natural scenery. It is really a lovely spot, and should be visited by every person in quest of a charming rural house. So much variety prevails that all tastes can be gratified. Now that West End avenue is a fixed fact, the location will be more desirable in the future than even now. Is only two miles from the Allegheny Diamond and half a mile from terminus of Pleasant Valley Railway. If you have the remotest idea of purchasing a piece of ground come to this sale.

TERMS—One fourth cash, balance in three years.

Plans of

A. LEGGATE,
AUCTIONEER,
159 Federal St., Allegheny.

5 ACRE PLOTS

AT

LEETSDALE,

AT AUCTION.

ALEX. M. WATSON, Esq., has divided his "Shields Farm," at Leetsdale, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, into Plots, from 1 to 8 Acres each, and will be sold on the premises,

Monday, Sept. 30, at Noon.

Leetsdale is beautifully situated on the Ohio river, 14 miles by rail from Pittsburgh; is settled by a good community; possesses Churches, Schools, first rate Railway facilities, good Water, fine Views, and generally desirable for Residence. This sale will present an unexcelled opportunity to all persons who may wish to buy a few Acres. The present owner has held it for a long time, and can afford to sell for whatever price is offered. This is a rare chance. Embrace it. The grounds will please you. Take the 10:23 train from Federal street. Free Tickets both ways at the Depot, and Lunch on the premises.

TERMS—One fourth cash; balance in four yearly payments, with interest. Plans of

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SECOND SALE

OF

ACRE LOTS,

ON THE

GREEN TREE PROPERTY,

Perrysville Road.

The Second Sale of this Property will occur on

Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 10 O'Clock.

There are over 20 Lots of an Acre each, as finely situated as any that were sold at the first sale. The projected improvements resulting from the first day's sale should stimulate future purchasers to secure a good footing in this advantageously situated property. Being right at the junction of the high and low roads to Perrysville, about three miles from the Market House, it enjoys the use of both roads, and commands some of the most lovely landscape views in the county.

The great interest manifested in the first sale is an earnest of the success of the second. Had time permitted, the entire property could have been disposed of on the first day. Intending buyers should therefore give good heed to this sale, which will likely be the last.

Recent sales on the Perrysville Road have shown the high appreciation the public entertain of property in this direction. The Perrysville is a fine driving road, and on completion of the undoubted extension and improvement of Federal street, will be all that pedestrians and equestrians could desire. Look to this sale; it will do you good. If you have any idea of an acre or two in the suburbs, here is your chance. No reserve prices. A free blow to the public. Now is your time.

TERMS—One fourth cash; balance in three years. $100 on each Lot at sale. Plans of

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE

For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

FOR SALE,

Elegant Property

IN

NORTHWESTERN PART OF PHILADELPHIA.

An Elegant Four-story Brick Residence, Three-story Brick Building, containing 12 fine large Rooms elegantly finished. The House is finished throughout in first class style, with all the modern improvements—Marble Mantles, Range in Kitchen and Gas throughout the entire House.

A large Yard and Garden, planted with fine Fruit and Shrubbery; a side entrance to the House.

This Property is located in the best neighborhood in the city. Several families from Pittsburgh live in the immediate neighborhood.

To be sold on account of the unavoidable absence of the owner.

Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

For Sale or Lease.

A Two-story Frame Building,

100x120, with good Engine and Full Line of Shafting and Good Foundry.

WOULD MAKE

A Splendid Machine Shop or Wood Working Factory.

Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address

121 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

tf

FOR SALE—
5 cars Old Ohio Red Wheat, in Elevator;
1 car choice Milwaukee Club;
2,000 bushels prime White Oats;
300 sacks Ohio Red Wheat.
To arrive, and to which we ask the attention of Millers and the Trade.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
349 LIBERTY STREET.

JERSEY SWEET POTATOES EVERY DAY.
Watermelons, Peaches, Plums, Apples, Timothy Seed

HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TTh8

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SALE OF LOTS,

UPON THE

Homestead Plan

IN THE

BOROUGH OF VERONA,

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1872.

A HOME UPON EASY TERMS, FOR EVERY MAN WHO DESIRES TO HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO LIVE RENT FREE.

THE BRICK MAKERS AND STONE MASONS ARE NOW RAPIDLY PREPARING THE WAY FOR THE ERECTION IN THE BOROUGH OF VERONA, BY THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, OF A ROUND HOUSE, MACHINE SHOPS, CAR SHOPS AND GAS WORKS, ALL OF THE LARGEST DIMENSIONS, AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF $500,000. A FIRST CLASS PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, COSTING UPWARD OF $10,000, IS NOW IN DAILY USE.

THE PROPERTY NOW OFFERED FOR SALE IS NOT INTENDED TO BE HELD AT SPECULATIVE PRICES, BUT IS OFFERED BY AN ORIGINAL OWNER, UPON TERMS TO SUIT EVERY WORKINGMAN WHO DESIRES A CHEAP SUBURBAN HOME. BY FAR THE GREATER PORTION OF THIS PROPERTY IS ALMOST LEVEL, NEAR THE CENTER OF THE BOROUGH, AND WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF UPPER EDGEWATER STATION. LOTS 25X150.

TERMS—ONE-TENTH CASH,

The remainder in one hundred equal Monthly Payments, without interest.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN will leave Union Depot at 1:30 P. M.

ISAAC MORLEY,
PROPRIETOR.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE,

ADJOINING ALLEGHENY CITY,

ON THE NEW BRIGHTON ROAD.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, September 27th,

At 3 o'clock, on the premises, in McClure township, near to Allegheny City line, on the New Brighton Road, a short distance beyond the property of Sheriff Fleming, and nearly opposite the property of Mr. Dilworth, will be sold One Acre of Ground in a handsome square shape, fronting 125 feet on Bank Lane, at its immediate intersection with the New Brighton Road, and 375 feet in depth to line of the projected 40 feet street from the New Brighton Road. It adjoins the McClure township Public School, within ten minutes walk from Pleasant Valley Car Station and same distance from Superior Station, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. It is one of the finest situations, commanding beautiful views, and planted with young Fruit Trees and Shrubbery.

The improvement is an ornamental Two Story Frame Double Dwelling, containing 10 Rooms and Finished Attic, with a perfectly dry cellar under whole house, and all newly finished in most complete and modern style, with high ceilings, pipes and chandeliers throughout for gas; elegant wide halls and stairways, front and side porches, bath room, first class kitchen range, &c.; the whole house fresh papered and painted. Also a fine carriage house and stable. The whole premises abundantly supplied with excellent spring water from reservoir on premises.

TERMS—One third cash, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest. Immediate possession given.

Also, will be sold one low bodied buggy, one light spring wagon, garden utensils, &c.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

AT AUCTION,

SEVENTEENTH WARD,

CORNER OF

Forty-first St. and Locust Alley.

ON THE PREMISES, ON

Thursday, September 26th, at 4 P. M.,

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE

The Lot recently occupied by the Lawrenceville Engine Company.

The Lot has a front of about 40 feet on Forty-first street, and extends back along Locust alley to Diamond street; is just one square from Butler street, and near to Citizens' Street Car Stables, and is surrounded by good improvements.

TERMS—One-half cash; balance in one and two years, with interest. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,
121 FOURTH AVENUE.

R. W. McCONNELL, Auctioneer, 121 Fourth Avenue.

THE NEXT SALE

AT

MONTROSE

WILL BE ON

Monday, September 30, 1872

SPECIAL TRAIN

On West Penn Railroad, Leaves Allegheny City, at 8:30 on Morning of Sale.

All the Improvements undertaken by the Company are in progress toward completion.

The Water Works, Laying of Pipes and Street Grading,

Will be completed before winter. The large number of Lots already sold (262) insures the immediate erection of

NUMEROUS DWELLINGS,

And the rapid growth of this beautiful, picturesque and easily accessible

RURAL CITY.

Persons desiring to visit Montrose prior to the Sale can secure FREE TICKETS every day during business hours, or THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 at the Company's Office.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-tenth Cash, balance in One Hundred Monthly Payments, Without Interest. Life Insurance Added, Free.

Houses Built for Purchasers, Payable for in 100 Monthly Payments, Without Interest.

For further information inquire of

IMPROVEMENT

Trust Company,

No. 75 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH.

FOR SALE

BY

Herron & Bates,

38 WOOD STREET.

30,000 ACRES VIRGINIA LANDS in the Roanoke Valley, at prices within the means of all. Good Farms selling from $2 50 to $20 per Acre. Climate unsurpassed. Will send Circulars containing full description free upon application.

2,600 ACRES COAL LANDS in Westmoreland county, on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—$100 to $200 per Acre.

WESTERN AVENUE RESIDENCE—House 10 Rooms, with all modern improvements; good Stable; Lot 45 by 125.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE on Lincoln avenue—House 12 Rooms, Lot 75 by 140.

FOUR SPLENDID BUILDING LOTS on Carson street, East Birmingham, will be sold at a bargain. Lots 24 by 120.

THREE LOTS on Sarah street, East Birmingham. This street is paved with Nicholson Pavement. Lots 24 by 120.

COTTAGE HOUSE, 4 Rooms, and 2 Lots on Woods' Run, near New Brighton Road, for sale at the very low price of $2,600, on easy payments.

VALUABLE PROPERTY, corner North avenue and Irwin avenue, having fine view of the Parks, for sale or exchange for a good Farm.

PENN STREET RESIDENCE—Brick House, 13 Rooms; Good Stable; Lot 24 by 136, situate between Pitt and Marbury street. Terms easy.

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